THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

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THE PHANTOM CITY.

A Moonlight Stroll Through the Shades of Chicago.

Rapid Disappearance of the Poetry and Romance of Our Ruins.

It is Material Destruction, and Nothing More, that One Views.

The Toppling Walls and Ruined Piles Giving Way to Prosaic Men.

It is only three weeks since the fire, impelled by the stormy southwest wind, swept across our city, leaving behind it the blackest desolation and the completest destruction, and more fully obliterating all traces of the busy men who for years have toiled and striven here, and who, anticipating their fortunes, had piled stone upon stone, and filled their completed piles with the products of the world, than the red flames that blotted out Nineveh, or the sword of the Assyrian or Roman when he devastated conquered Jerusalem. And yet so little regard have we for the past, and so constantly do we turn our thoughts to the future, that the very appearance of those ruins, which we gazed at so sorrowfully and wonderfully twenty days ago, will soon be effaced from our minds, and we will forget that this new city, in this new country, has had its ruins, as well as Italy or the East, though ours were once the homes of merchant princes, and theirs of Emperors and barbaric Kings. At present we have stereoscopic views of shattered walls and fire-eaten stones, and little boys have spread out on planks, placed upon trestles, or carry about in their hands, relics of the conflagration. Poking among the ashes, they have raked out melted insulators, broken crockery, singed china dolls, and half-fused oyster shells, which will figure upon mantel-pieces by the side of fragments of stone from Melrose Abbey, or mosaics from the floors of Roman palaces, or pieces of shells that burst within the walls of beleaguered Paris. But this trade, the happy inspiration of some smart boy, will cease in a few days, for it is generally only strangers who buy these things. So many men here have ruins of their own, and cellars full of private relics, that they do not care to buy. A man who has an insurance policy in a Chicago Company has a memento for which he has paid quite enough, and which is as intrinsically valueless as any relic can be. He can have it framed and hung on his walls as an illustration of the vanity of human hopes, and the mistaken meanings which dictionaries give the word "Insurance." But the truth is, we are unable to see anything praiseworthy in a tumble-down structure, and would give one marble front for all the ruined castles in Europe, and, having stared at our ruins for a day, we set to work to clear them away.

It would be a pity, were they to pass so quickly into oblivion, since to us, who lived here, they were so wonderfully suggestive, and we could spend days in studying them. They were filled with fresh and living associations. While those in other lands write only vague memories of a hoary past, ours brought up no recollections of baronial halls, of predatory Lords, historic names and princely revels, but they were linked directly with the life we had been living. They were not moss-covered and ivy-mantled, but green and crude. There is much in Pompeii that brings us in contact with the every-day life of the people, but Pompeii is no more a ruin than a mummy is a skeleton, and our city did resemble a skeleton which lacked quite a number of bones, and would require a deal of restoration before it could be properly mounted. Here we had the perfection of latter-day desolation, and had they been let alone for a year, nothing could have surpassed them. They would have been as interesting as a ruined city of Yucatan.

But when we go now in the daytime, through the burnt district, we find that the infinite possibilities for romance and poetry which they once presented, are rapidly disappearing. They are spoiling our ruins, and it is not time that is mellowing and adorning, even while destroying them, but it is prosaic and matter-of-fact man. In among these ruined piles, and at the feet of these toppling walls, pine shanties are springing up, imitating in name only, the edifices that preceded them. It is a Western settlement going up among the ruins of Tadmor; a gipsy encampment beside some decaying English castle. Hundreds of men are picking up, cleaning and piling brick. Owners and architects talk hopefully of what is standing. Women and boys, with sacks on their shoulders, are picking out scraps of old iron, or bits of half burned paper and cloth. Full street cars are running back and forth. Policemen walk slowly on their beats. All is life and activity. And if a person, desirous of reaching a contemplated frame of mind, and of working himself up to a proper pitch to write the history of the wreck of the imperial city, seats himself on a pile of bricks in some quiet corner, the keen influences of [illegible] awaken him to the fact that the flames [illegible], and he walks off, with his hands [illegible]. On the North Side, German men, women, and children, who cannot for a minute endure the thought of abandoning the land that is theirs, are chattering and screaming, and working away at the shanties they are putting up. It is only near the ruined churches that there is peace and quiet. There the silence is unbroken, except when some wandering stranger stops for a moment to look curiously at the shattered walls, the empty windows, and the broken arches, or when some woman, who had once worshipped there, came to look tearfully at the place where she had so often knelt, and whence she had gone home, her heart full of emotion, and her eyes full of new bonnets.

In the centre of all this life and activity, it is impossible to reflect on the disaster, or to behave as people are expected to do when brought face to face with ruins. We expect of them that they should be older than we, while here they are mere creatures of the preceding day, and we have abode here for years. What do you care for a half piece of rockwork in your neighbor's yard, or the grotto that used to exist in Lincoln Park, but which is now happily burned out? What magic spell could there be upon them? And yet these ruins are fearfully suggestive in their way. Where now lies a shapeless pile of brick and stone, was once the store at which our wives and daughters were accustomed to trade. There came the fabrics that delighted them, and the bills that discontented us. But where now are the clerks that snubbed us, and informed us that no gentleman would wear the particular article for which we were asking, and where are the errand boys who were so long in coming with that scanty change? And yet from these very ashes, and those still buried safes, unsettled accounts may arise to plague us, for fire cannot always destroy debts, nor water wash them away. It is only when one is safely ensconced at Graceland or Rosehill that he is free from molestation. Then no creditor knocks at his tombstone and says, "Is Mr. H. in? I have a little bill I should like him to settle;" and, were he to do it, be sure that the debtor would not open to him, but would only say, "Mr. H. is taking a nap for a few thousand years, and he cannot be disturbed."

That fragmentary wall, that broken window, are all that remain of the grocery store where we were accustomed to deal; but what a difference from the well-ordered shelves and the overflowing baskets. The imported goods have been dissolved in smoke. The wines have been drunk up by the fire without stupefying it. English pickles, French sardines, American oysters and [illegible] have met a common fate. The rare products of sea and shore, the delight of thousands, have disappeared forever, swallowed at once, and yet this conflagration, [illegible] like an ostrich, never got the dyspepsia from them.

There dwelt the tailor, who was engrossed [illegible] when the flames caught him. Where he has gone, or what has become of him, [illegible]. A tailor is a domestic animal, who hates to abandon the spot where he has established his artistic temple. He may have perished in trying to save his patterns, and at the midnight hour his visionary form may be seen cutting shadowy cloth with phantom shears, and observing in ghostly tones, "A very fashionable garment indeed, and a most stylish fit." But then who cares for tailors now. All [illegible] ill clothes—some from necessity, and others to affect a sympathy with the disaster. When our friends die we wear black; when our fortunes melt, we wear shabby raiment. It is economical and becoming. When our [illegible] marry again. Thus do people [illegible] to sustain great calamities. Yes, the tailor is gone; but we will run [illegible] the Day of Judgment, and he will [illegible] and promise to send the [illegible] next week, just as if he were [illegible] on earth.

If the city were [illegible] younger than it [illegible] theatre which we so [illegible]. They have had many scenery [illegible] equal this. Nature [illegible] sensational drama, [illegible] that she under[illegible] a burning ship to [illegible] crew of five to the [illegible] from destruction? [illegible] four theatres united, to produce even a fraction [illegible] have lost their jests [illegible] met the disaster with the [illegible] who had hitherto been [illegible] looked mostly upon [illegible]. Were it not for the fear [illegible] would be tempted to seize one of our actors by his coat collar, and put to him the self-same questions which the Prince of Denmark once propounded to Yorick's skull.

The remains of Crosby's Opera House remind us only how few ever saw the genuine gold-leaf that was lavished upon it so profusely, the new and luxurious seats, the imported carpets, the costly bronzes. They have all disappeared, and the very newspapers that contained the description of them have been burned up.

That peculiarly picturesque ruin, on which half a dozen men are working, and near which a shanty, with a stove-pipe chimney, is standing, was once the home of the friend of the needy, the custodian of those not needed articles which people would leave with him for a time, receiving therefor a tenth of their value and a dirty ticket. There is no more wrong now about those pledges. Who can identify his own watch among the twenty thousand damaged ones offered for sale? Who is not glad that he is saved the necessity of saving and sparing in order to redeem some useless affair? And who is not delighted that retributive justice has overtaken the whole tribe of those who got 10 per cent per month?

So, at every step one takes, he sees something which reminds him of the immediate past. The restaurant at which he used to eat, the saloon at which he took his beer, the hotels at which he was snubbed, the place where he went to admire bad pictures, because some one said they were good, are all around him, and they cannot but recall what has been. There is much that saddens, something that amuses, and a little that does not displease, but there is precious little that is pathetic about it—it is material destruction, and nothing more, that one views.

But when serene night comes, all this is changed. Then these crudities and discrepancies disappear. There are no gas lamps with their out-of-place artificial lustre. Only the moon just rising in the east, casts an uncertain lustre over the scene. The busy men are gone. Nothing is heard but the steady foot fall of the patrolman, or the quicker steps of some one hurrying to reach his home. The board structures, which by day offended the æsthetic taste, are now lost sight of. Ruined wall and shattered masonry are softened and refined by the clear mild light. Dark nooks, and deeply shaded recesses, which by daylight would lose their secrecy, and be nothing but waste blanks, are in the evening full of the charm of mystery and of darkness. Fancy peoples those secluded spots with the creatures of her imagination, and they seem fitting homes for ghoul and afreet, creatures who lurk among the ruined tombs and devour the belated wanderers there. The long, black lines of pavement stretch out into the infinite dim distance as if they led to the quiet homes of the dead. Here and there the vast bulk of undestroyed buildings tower up, silent and uninhabited, like the watch-towers which Vathek saw at Istakhar. Through their open windows streams the moonlight, and half hides and half reveals the fallen walls and shattered floors within. There are inscriptions on them, but it is too dark to spell out the names of Supervisors who tried to secure immortality, and have passed successfully through this ordeal of fire. Nor is it worth while to try to decipher these names, since were they once made out, all the enchantment would disappear. It would be like stumbling across a faint inscription on a pyramid, and finding, on examination, that it was the autograph of J. H. Smith of the United States. But in this indefinite light all things are old, and all things are strange. It is no longer Chicago wherein we walk, and the sky above us is clear and starry enough to look upon the Rhine and Arno instead of the Chicago River. Telegraph posts are transfigured into burned and branchless trees, and in this blue land of supreme fancy, the prosaic and the commonplace have disappeared forever. There are slight, faint sounds, which may be the imagined voices of the night, or the pulsations of the lake, or the sighing of the wind, but there is no hum of myriads, no many-voiced utterances of men.

Yonder, burnt, and bruised, and blackened, stands the church, its pealing organ stilled forever. Through its gaping portals no more wedding parties shall pass. It has buried its last dead, and there it remains, its own monument. Those who have been baptized there, are scattered far and wide, and have forgotten the font over which they were once held. The young men who, in the intoxication of first love, followed their sweethearts there and endured the sermon for the sake of being near the beloved, have outlived the passionate ardor of then, and will not regret the ruined sanctuary which, to them, was the temple of Cupid, and not of Jehovah. The light, glancing through the wide window, falls full upon the untouched memorial of marble. All the artificial aid to devotion, the cushioned pews, the soft foot stools, the elegantly bound books have disappeared, but it remains, unmoved, while all around is in ruins. The monuments of the dead outlast, by far, the homes of the living. Here there is no feeling of newness. It might be a page taken from middle age history. Cowled and girdled monks, or corpulent friars, might have dwelt there, and the odor that one perceives might be a reminiscence of frankincense and myrrh, consumed in swinging censers, rather than that peculiar smell which follows a fire. It is so dark that one cannot see the ivy on the walls, but one knows that it is there, and if it were not so hackneyed, one would be apt to quote certain lines concerning Melrose Abbey. But on such occasions people do not express their feelings in the words of another. They do not seek to express them at all, but float along idly, borne by the current of their thoughts, like a boat drifting on the bosom of the river.

At another point one can faintly distinguish twisted and distorted iron beams, half covering and half covered by massive blocks of stone. There they lie, in one chaotic mass, dumb witnesses of some terrible conflict. By the light of day we could tell how recent had been their overthrow, but now, by the uncertain beams of the moon, we cannot tell but what they are as venerable as the world itself, and, sitting there, we can reconstruct them as we will. Story by story rises the airy pile. Bright lights gleam from its windows, and strains of music mingle with the tread of the feet that cross its marble floors. But the flickering flame still fitfully burning in the centre of the ruins, suddenly dies out, and the lights disappear, and the building goes down as suddenly as it rose; and with it, the guests that thronged its halls. Beyond it is something that was once a pile of wheat. Now it is a hill of which dwarfs those in Lincoln Park, and from its sides come intermittent jets of fire and smoke. Were it only higher, then imagination could easily convert it into a new Vesuvius. Its flames serve to light up the building beyond, and cast a dim, uncertain glare upon the river, a rival of the light-house, and an unsafe guide for sailors.

It is a great pity, for purely artistic reasons, that there are not more walls standing. These poor half-story remnants have not half the pathos of a building, which, destroyed within, still uprears itself, and bids defiance to fate. It is a blind Samson, but a Samson still powerful for good or evil; and the architect will come along in the morning, and will scan the vast, though scarred proportions, and will dose him with bricks and mortar, and whitewash him, and restore his flowing locks—to wit: put a Mansard roof on him, and he will look about as good as new, though the traces of the wounds are still visible, if you only know where to look for them; or else the Fire Marshal will order the walls to come down, and, in the act of doing it, two or three Philistines will be slain, and the Coroner will be called upon to hold an inquest, and will find a difficulty in doing so, since the county is too poor to pay twenty-five cents per head to jurymen, and there are no more inducements to accept the position. For office-seeking is at an end for the moment, and, when the Court House was burned, more than half the candidates promptly withdrew. To these buildings, thus left partly standing, there is a wonderful expression, varying with their condition. There are those which seem to implore, and those which seem to threaten. Some are weary of the contest with fortune, while others are still obdurate, and unwilling to give way, but about these odds and ends of brick and mortar there is no expression whatever. No life remains in them, and nothing can lend them the power to charm. But the eye lingers fondly over hanging cornices and projecting pinnacles, one moment bright with the moon, and then shading away into darkness.

Over to the left, there is nothing. There no walls remain, and the eye can distinguish nothing but a succession of slight hollows and slight elevations. It might have been anything—a water-washed field, or a space of ground, on which had been deposited dust-heaps, or the refuse of a furnace. Beyond that, lies a black chasm where the river flows, and as one gets nearer, the gleam of the moonlight upon the waves at once changes the character of the scene. Then there was a dark abyss, beyond which grimly rose a long vista of half-destroyed and threatening walls. Now, the glancing and sparkling waters have dispelled the loneliness and wildness of the spot. For who can feel solitary when he is near a stream that is pure enough to mirror the firmament in its bosom, and whose slight, inarticulate noises furnish him company, and invite him, like the song of the Sirens, to come nigher and nigher? While the brook is a child with which one laughs and babbles, the river is a full-grown man, wherewith we can hold reasonable converse, and wherefrom we can gain rare information, to be found nowhere else. For a moment the moon is eclipsed, and the powers of the night have fully resumed their control. By the dim starlight one can see only the vaguely outlined forms of objects near at hand. The river has gone from sight, and the buildings beyond are swallowed up in the darkness. Far away are the blazing coal heaps, burning up like minute volcanoes, and farther yet, the gas lamps of the West Side; but they seem infinitely remote, and on the verge of the horizon of the night. All other sights, all sounds, have died away, and there remains only a sense of desolation and ruin, so great and terrible that one can linger no longer, but gropes his way as best he can back to the light, and the homes of men.

REBUILDING CHICAGO.

Letter from Judge Caton.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Perhaps a few suggestions, at this important moment, from one who has been a careful, if not a judicious, observer of the rise and progress of Chicago from its very beginning, may not be unacceptable.

In this supreme crisis some of the friends of Chicago may feel inclined to despair; but these are very few, and their despondency will be but temporary. The same men who built Chicago from the beginning, and raised a great city from a marshy prairie, are still there, and are yet in the prime of life. When they began they were young, without fortunes, experience, reputations or credit. All these they had to achieve. They were without the sympathy of the world at large, and could only command aid from abroad as they actually earned it. The country back was a wild prairie, and the commerce of the city only existed in their sanguine expectations, inspired by a wise forecast of the future. Mills for making their lumber they had to build in the forests of Michigan and Wisconsin; quarries for their stone had to be opened; transportation provided; and preparations for making their brick and other material had to be made. They had no railroads, no canal, no telegraphs, to help them. They had no water works and no gas works provided at their hands. Even the ground itself had to be made on which to build the city, and enable them to adopt a system of sewerage.

How is it now? The same men still live,—their judgments ripened by experience, their energies confirmed and strengthened by a success which has been the cause of wonder and the theme of praise throughout the civilized world. They have reputations for integrity, for industry, for enterprise, and for business sagacity, which adhere to their persons, and are beyond the reach of the destroying element, and which are worth untold fortunes because they will command them. They have a world's sympathy, which will uphold their hands and stimulate them to redoubled energy, and which, added to their unsullied integrity, will secure them all the credit and assistance they want, the world over. The mills which supply their lumber are still, to a large extent, in existence, while they have an ample supply on the ground; their stone quarries are open; their brick manufactories are in order; canals and railroads are in operation for ample transportation; while a very considerable proportion of the material in the ruins can be made immediately available. The water-works still remain, and, with a trifling cost, will be as good as ever. The gas mains still traverse the city everywhere, and soon such of the gas-works as have been destroyed will be rebuilt, and will be immediately available. The ground which had to be made, and on which the city was built, is still there, and the sewerage is uninjured. The vast country which is tributary to the city, and which rendered it possible to achieve so much there in so short a time, is still teeming with industry and demanding its commercial facilities. Its inhabitants are left, and its common and skilled labor is there, anxious for employment, while skilled labor from all parts of the world will rush in to help build the city, which all feel intuitively must be done at once. The buildings alone are gone. All else is left, with every means to replace them, more harmonious, useful and grand than before. Commercial necessity compels this. Goods must be supplied to the consumer, to the same extent as formerly, and those who have supplied them from other parts of the world, must supply them the same as ever. Now, what instrumentalities will they use to carry them to the consumer? The men who have performed this office hitherto, must be their first choice. Even if they had nothing left but their integrity, their talents, their energy, and the good-will of trade,—either one of these estates is to-day actually worth more to them, in dollars and cents, than the total loss by this fire.

But the loss will not be borne by them alone. The insurance companies will no doubt pay a large per cent of the losses; for self-interest must prompt them to make herculean efforts to do so. Those which pay their losses in full are assured a brilliant future, while those who fail to do so must ever remain in discredit. Indeed, this great event will make a sifting of the insurance business, leaving only those to do the business hereafter which now prove themselves worthy of the utmost public confidence. The means to do the great work of rebuilding Chicago, and which must and will be confided to the same hands which built it before, will not be wanting. Their own banks will, in an incredibly short time, be actually stronger in cash than they ever were before. Their managers have established a character for high-toned integrity, which will command universal confidence both at home and abroad. They have but to ask assistance from the East, and all they ask will be gladly given them. Their country correspondents will take a pleasure in showing them forbearance, even without the asking. Hereafter, as heretofore, the cash in the city will be kept in the banks in the form of deposits; and through the banks, as usual, all exchanges will be made. Now, let us assume that but 50 per cent will be paid by insurance companies, and still the amount will probably reach sixty-five millions. This will pass into the banks in the form of Eastern exchange, which they will put into currency, to be paid out for rebuilding the city. Then there are the donations from all parts of the world, which must take the same direction, and will be gradually expended as the emergency which called them forth will require. And so I could enumerate many other sources of strength to the banks, growing directly out of the loss. Besides all this is their own inherent strength, with their vaults safe, and the probability that nearly all their receivables will be paid, though, perhaps, with a little delay. I repeat that, in a very short time, the banks of Chicago will be stronger than ever before since their organization; and through their hands must the money pass which shall rebuild Chicago.

I have now assigned a few of the reasons why I think that Chicago will be rebuilt in a time so incredibly short that I dare not state the date, and by the same men who built it at first. Its commerce will flow through the same channels, and be manipulated by the same hands as heretofore. The good will of a trade has ever been recognized as of actual and intrinsic value. That still belongs to her business men individually, and to all together as an aggregate. Those who have goods to sell in the West must employ, in some form, these men to sell them, or others will speedily supply them. Cheerful dispositions, stout hearts, and active hands will do all, and make Chicago a greater wonder, even, than she has hitherto been.

The people of this State, in particular, from one extremity to the other, by this event have been able to appreciate the great value of your city to the whole State, and the pride which they have taken in her as their capital commercial city; and the Governor, in calling the Legislature together, has properly apprehended the public judgment and the public sympathy. The Legislature, by its wise and liberal action, will faithfully reflect the public will.

The architects, under whose supervision the city must be rebuilt, will learn wisdom by the lessons taught by the events of this fire, and so will make it more secure, more commodious, more uniform, and more beautiful than before.

OTTAWA, ILL., Oct. 14. J. D. CATON.

The Republic Insurance Company of Chicago—Feeling in the Country.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: As I have been travelling in different parts of the country, I have observed the feeling of the people and the country stockholders of the Republic Insurance Company of Chicago, and, in hopes that what I may write will be of some benefit to the policy-holders of that company, I ask you to give place to this letter in the columns of your valuable paper. I find the feeling to be very bitter against the way the Executive Committee and Secretary are settling the losses in the Chicago fire. The letter of J. R. Payson, of the 23d instant, is considered an artful advertisement, written for the especial benefit of those "sharpers and speculators" that he seems to hold in such holy horror; as he assures them that he will pay, out of the $900,000 of cash assets belonging to the company, a sum equal to 25 cents on the dollar of the losses,—showing them that, if they buy up the policies of the sufferers for 10 or 15 per cent, they will make a handsome profit. Then he tries to scare and intimidate the policy-holders by telling them that the stockholders are scattered over the country, from Massachusetts to California, and from Minnesota to Kentucky, and that, if the former should throw the company into bankruptcy, they would not realize even twenty-five cents on the dollar for their claims. This is not the kind of indemnity that Mr. Payson promised that these country stockholders would give when he was advertising for business.

This wail from Payson is all moonshine. The majority of the stock is held right here in Illinois—$80,000 is held in Princeton; about $50,000 in Mendota; $120,000 in Galesburg; $100,000 in Monmouth; and in other principal towns of the State men subscribed to this stock, and a majority of them are good business men, and bankers, who, I believe, are willing to pay in the 80 per cent due; and they can do it and not injure their business. One stockholder in Galesburg says he has $1,000 in stock, and has the money in bank ready to pay it when called upon. I understand from good authority at a meeting of the stockholders in Galesburg, they unanimously resolved to do whatever the officers in Chicago decided upon, even to paying up the last dollar of their stock. Why, then, do the Executive Committee not give the stockholders a chance to pay this 80 per cent by calling upon them for it? They are within easy access by the mail. They have received dividends made from the premiums of the Chicago sufferers now holding policies for which they are now offered 25 cents on the dollar. Let these men who hold policies combine and act in concert; appoint some good man in Chicago receiver of the company; make a call upon the stockholders and give them a chance to redeem their credit and to save their honor and manhood. If Mr. Payson's co-operative company is to die an ignoble death, he can at least afford to step aside and let the stockholders pay the expenses and perform the last sad rites of burial, and relieve the Chicago policy-holders from the necessity of being chief mourners. MOHR AXON.

MONMOUTH, Ill., Oct. 28.

Steam Through All the Streets.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: You will not be offended just now if I say "Ventilation and Heating" to you. I know you have had a good deal of both lately, and perhaps more than you want, but now is such a splendid opportunity for you to introduce a general system of steam-supply through all the streets.

Steam is the great moving power of modern civilization; steam has made Chicago a great city within a short lifetime; steam has enabled every village and hamlet to unite with the great commercial cities on the Atlantic and on the Pacific to pour into Chicago millions of cooked rations, almost before they are cold, for her thousands of starving population. Steam is the great civilizing agent of modern times, and now steam would be the great household comfort for cooking, for warming, for ventilation, and, of course, for power. Every house ought to have an abundant supply delivered at its door, the same as gas or water, without the enormous expense, danger and labor of each man manufacturing for himself.

We all know that it is entirely feasible to deliver steam to whole blocks of houses from one set of boilers, because all of our large hotels—some covering whole squares—find no difficulty whatever in carrying it to the remotest corner. All our large factories, asylums, and public institutions of all kinds deliver the steam 1,500 or 2,000 feet from the boilers; and the difference in the pressure or temperature can hardly be detected at the furthest point.

There would not be the slightest practical difficulty in supplying all the steam required for ten, fifteen, twenty, or even fifty blocks, from one central position. The loss of heat would be a very small fraction of that escaping from as many separate fires; and only think of the luxury of having your whole house warmed and ventilated too, and most of your cooking done, without that greatest of annoyances in housekeeping—making the fires. The economy, too, in such an arrangement, would be very great. All the steam could be furnished for ventilation, heating, cooking, and power, for less than it now costs for fuel, and would then pay a handsomer profit to a company than any gas company ever earned.

There was never so grand an opportunity offered in the world as is now offered to Chicago for the introduction of such a scheme; and I wish it could be presented in such a manner to some of those bold, liberal, and far-seeing men who have done so much toward giving Chicago a world-wide reputation as a leading city, that they might see the opportunity for the introduction of so great and valuable an improvement.

LEWIS N. LEEDS,
Engineer of Ventilation, &c., No. 110 Broadway, New York.

A Citizens' Guard.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: A calamity like this which has visited our city sets every thinking man about devising means to prevent, if possible, such a catastrophe in the future. One of the means which goes very far to protect life and property, to maintain public order and security, is the formation of a Citizens' Guard. But, in order to make such a body permanent and effective, and not dependent upon the will and pleasure of the individual, it is necessary to make the duty here contemplated obligatory by a municipal enactment, conformable to the constitution of the State. A city like ours, of 300,000 inhabitants, will be able to furnish with the greatest ease a body of 15,000 active citizens for its defence, of an age from 25 to 35, or 30 to 40 years. Liability to duty may be limited to five years, and thus the ranks kept full. To secure as high a standard of character and honor as possible, it would be advisable to restrict the membership of this corps to such of our citizens only as are freeholders,—permanent settlers—having the security and prosperity of our city really at heart. Uniforming and arming to be at public expense. The corps to be divided into three divisions, one for each part of the city; to drill every fourteen days, and have a general turnout once every month or two. In case of fire in any of the three parts of the city, the division of the corps located in that part to turn out upon the sounding of a second alarm. The conflagration to be surrounded by a strong cordon of sentinels, to keep back all sight-seers, and all those who have no business there, thus preventing robbers and loafers from taking away from a citizen that little which he saved from the fire, and giving the Fire Department free scope to operate.

We will sooner or later be compelled by necessity to form such a corps, and, the sooner it is done, the better for the security of the city. As we are situated at present, we are at the mercy of any set of cut-throats, and our chartered, fancy, dress-parade companies are nowhere when they are the most needed, because, forsooth, they turn out only when they please.

If the authorities of the city of Chicago will take steps to insure the execution of the above proposition, they may beforehand depend upon the hearty support of every honest and upright citizen.

CHARLES C. FREDIGKE,
472 State street, Chicago.

Iron Houses.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Would it not be of some advantage to adopt, in the most valuable part of your city, the building of entire iron houses? Have the partition walls made of sections, a fourth of an inch thick, with ribs projecting, ready to receive the shelves. These sections may be cast four to six feet each. Your people, under this plan, may have the following advantages:

1. They would gain ground, and the value of that ground would almost build the wall, most especially if two neighbors would join.
2. If you could not get the castings all done in your city, you could have them shipped from other cities, ready to put up.
3. Your people could go right to work at putting up houses, in spite of winter.
4. Cast-iron houses, built in a row, would be fire-proof, more so than stone.
5. Any change or improvement could be made in these houses better than in stone houses, and more readily, and with less expense.

There are other advantages that may be shown, and many improvements may be made after this style of building is once introduced.

JOHN A. MILLER.
PADUCAH, Ky., Oct. 25.

Inquiries from a House Builder and a Contractor.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 22.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Please send me a few of your papers. I am a builder, and, within the last two or three years, I have built some fifteen houses for sale. If you will inform me, or give me the best of your ideas about the building prospect this winter in Chicago, I will come out there and put up some buildings. How are your people off for money? Have they money enough to go on with or not? And is it best for me not to come out this winter?

H. L. SPIERS,
Architect and Builder.

BEAUHARNOIS, Province of Quebec, Canada, Oct. 24.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I am a contractor, and, as such, have been employed in Canada, by different persons, for twenty-five years. Recommendations as to my ability can be obtained at any time from different parties, and also from the government of this Province.

I have under my command workingmen of all classes—masons, stone-cutters, bricklayers, carpenters, joiners, plasterers, etc., etc., and all are most willing to go to your locality.

If anything in my line can be done in Chicago in the winter season, please let me know the fact.

CYRILLE CONTENT.

Higher Water Reservoirs.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The late fire should clearly demonstrate to our city rulers the necessity of higher reservoirs. It is needless to enumerate the advantages which would arise from such an elevating change; the experience of many cities in this country shows that they would be manifold. Besides affording a better supply, and raising the water to greater heights in all buildings, it would afford a much better opportunity for exercising the "stitch in time" principle, and, by constant watching, keep the tinder boxes upon the tops of buildings from igniting.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26. SUB[illegible].

Public Docks.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I, as a stranger, beg leave to suggest a scheme which I am confident would be of immense importance to a city such as Chicago is destined to become, that is, the seizing the present opportunity of securing to the city the property on both sides of the river as far west as where the river diverges north and south, to be used as public docks. Were the city to purchase both sides of North and South Water streets, the lots on the sides facing the river would be doubled in value, so that the river front would cost the city comparatively little for such an improvement. The south side of South Water street would be a splendid location for public buildings, with their fronts to the river. It would make a fine entrance to the city by water. I hope I may be excused for saying that I know of no city of such importance with so poor public dock accommodation.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27. A CANADIAN.

SENATOR SUMNER.

His Letter to the Colored Men in Convention at Columbia, S. C.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The following letter from Senator Sumner was read at the convention of colored men at Columbia, S. C., on Monday:

BOSTON, Oct. 12.

Dear Sir: I am glad that our colored fellow-citizens are to have a convention of their own. So long as they are excluded from rights, or suffer in any way on account of color, they will naturally meet together in order to find a proper remedy, and since you kindly invite me to communicate with the convention, I make bold to offer a few brief suggestions.

In the first place, you must at all times insist upon your rights, and here I mean not only those already accorded, but others still denied, all of which are contained in equality before the law. Wherever the law supplies a rule there you must insist on equal rights. How much remains to be obtained you know too well. In the experience of life can a respectable colored citizen travel on steamboats or railways or public conveyances generally without insult on account of color? Let Governor Dunn of Louisiana describe his journey from New Orleans to Washington. Shut out from proper accommodations in the cars, the doors of the Senate Chamber opened to him, and there he found that equality which a railroad conductor had denied. Let our excellent friend, Frederick Douglass, relate his melancholy experience, when within sight of the Executive Mansion he was thrust back from the dinner table where his brother Commissioners were already seated. You know the outrage.

I might ask the same question in regard to hotels, and even the common schools. A hotel is a legal institution, and so is a common school, and each must be for the equal benefit of all. Nor can there be any exclusion from either on account of color. It is not enough to provide separate accommodations for colored citizens, even if in all respects as good as those of other persons. Equality is not found in an equivalent, but only in equality; in other words, there must be no discrimination on account of color.

The discrimination is an insult, a hindrance, and a bar, which not only destroys comfort and prevents equality, but weakens all other rights. The right to vote will have no security until your equal rights in the public conveyances, hotels, and common schools are at last established; but here you must insist by speech, by petition, and by vote. Help yourselves, and others will help also.

The civil rights law needs a supplement to cover these cases. This defect has been apparent from the beginning, and for a long time I have striven to remove it. I have a bill for this purpose now pending in the Senate. Will not colored fellow-citizens see that those in power no longer postpone this essential safeguard? Surely here is an object worthy of effort.

Nor has the Republican party done its work until this is accomplished. Is it not better to establish all our own people in the enjoyment of equal rights before we seek to bring others within the sphere of our institutions, to be treated like Fred Douglas on his way to the President from San Domingo? It is easy to see that a small part of the means, the energy, and the determined will spent in the expedition to St. Domingo, and in the prolonged war dance about that island, with menace to the black Republic of Hayti, would have secured all our colored fellow-citizens in the enjoyment of equal rights. Of this there can be no doubt.

Among the cardinal objects is education, which must be insisted on; there again must be equality side by side with the alphabet. It is vain to teach equality if you do not practice it. It is vain to recite the great words of the Declaration of Independence if you do not make it a living reality. What is a lesson without examples?

As all are equal at the ballot-box, so must all be equal at the common school. Equality in the common school is the preparation for equality at the ballot-box. Therefore do I put this among the essentials of education. In asserting your rights you will not fail to insist upon justice to all, under which is necessarily included purity in the government. Thieves and money changers, whether Democrats or Republicans, must be driven out of our Temple. Tammany Hall and Republican self-seekers must be cast out. There should be no place for either. Thank God, good men are now coming to the rescue. Let them, while cutting against corruption, insist upon equal rights for all; also the suppression of lawless violence, whether in the Ku-Klux Klan outraging the South, or illicit undertakings outraging the black Republic of Hayti.

To these inestimable objects add specie payments, and you will have a platform which ought to be accepted by the American people. Will not our colored fellow-citizens begin this good work? Let them at the same time save themselves and save the country.

These are only hints, which I submit to the convention, hoping that its proceedings will lend support to the good of the colored race.

Accept my thanks and best wishes and believe me, faithfully yours, CHARLES SUMNER.

LECTURE BY SECRETARY BOUTWELL.

Present Questions Affecting Public Prosperity—The Errors of the Laboring Classes—The Tenure of Lands—A Hit at Railroad Monopolies—Our Shipping Interests—Looking Toward Specie Payments.

BOSTON, Oct. 26.

Hon. George S. Boutwell delivered a lecture this evening in the Bay State course, at Music Hall, to a very large audience. He was greeted with enthusiastic applause. His subject was "Present Questions Affecting Public Prosperity." After a few preliminary remarks in introducing his subject, he said that within the last two decades two great events have taken place—the emancipation of the serfs and the emancipation of the slaves. In 1870 those formerly slaves were living in ignorance and poverty, and yet in spite of all this they produced 4,400,000 bales of cotton against 4,600,000 while slavery existed. The speaker said he would consider some of the errors which the laboring men commit, and, first, they look to labor organizations for general and permanent good. These have no right to say what the price of labor should be; but the good accomplished by this is only temporary. Second, they spend too much time in considering whether they should labor six, eight, or ten hours a day. As the employers come to ascertain their interests this will be settled. In the mines and in unhealthy pursuits the men should perhaps labor but six hours a day; but in other employments, where health and life are not endangered, the men can work a greater number of hours. They commit a wrong—not an error merely, but a great wrong—when they attempt to dictate to the employer the number of hours they are to labor or the wages he shall pay. Cannot a youth be a stage mason if he chooses? Is it not the right of a young man to enter any pursuit he pleases without dictation from laboring men? There is but one general way for laboring men to obtain full justice, and that is by co-operation. There are two kinds of co-operation. One is among themselves, and the other is in relation to the employers. If you go into the manufactories at Worcester and other places and ask who would be accepted in a co-operative organization, some would be rejected; and if you would go to the employers the same result would transpire. What does it mean? It means that some persons are not capable to work for the benefit of men through co-operative organizations. Consequently there are some who must be elevated to the [illegible] received by co-operation. This can be produced by education in its broadest sense. The only way to elevate the laboring classes is by education in public schools, supported by general taxation. The schools that are supported in any other way are inefficient.

Mr. Boutwell then referred to another subject of interest, namely, the tenure of land. In England the opinion is strong that a man should not cultivate a tenure of land without being a proprietor. If all the population of the United States were crowded into Texas, and all other parts of the country left unpopulated, it would not be so many people to the square mile as there are in Massachusetts. Why should any man, because he happens to be in the possession of land—by will or otherwise—say to what use that land should be put when he is dead? What laws should forbid a man saying by testament or other means what use the land should be put to when he is dead. Another evil in relation to the land question is the power and practice of railroad companies to purchase land which is not necessary for the business of the road. Why should railroad companies be permitted to buy vast swamps and prevent people from getting a livelihood from owning the land and reaping some of the benefits from its products? An incident evil is that the railroad companies are able to invest their surplus profits without the knowledge of the public.

He then proceeded to discuss transportation, first by railroads and then by ships. He believed the railroad system at present in this country included about fifty thousand miles, and was established to transport passengers and freight; and it is for the interest of the public that they keep down to their legitimate business, and that they transport freights and passengers at the very lowest rates compatible with the interests of the proprietors. There is one point on which the laboring man is concerned. An England Parliament passed a law requiring the roads to convey passengers a certain distance from the city for one shilling, and there should be such a law in Boston, so that the workingman can get the free air and establish for himself a home away from the dirty city.

The internal interests of this country are fifteen times as great as those of its external commerce. There are in the West large amounts of grain and other products to be shipped East, and it is important that it should be done at the very lowest cost, as it increases the comfort of the laborer in the East as well as in the West, and [illegible] the propriety of this principle. Mr. Boutwell then referred to the transportation by water to other countries, remarking that it was a deplorable fact that of the one hundred and forty merchant vessels that sail between this country and Europe, not one was under the American flag. Great Britain is taking possession of the commerce of the world. This is humiliating. How is it to be remedied? No more wooden ocean ships ought to be built. Sailing vessels built of iron are no longer wanted, and the only vessels that can compete with other countries are iron steamships. He spoke of the advantage we have over England in our iron, [illegible] 10 per cent better, and referred to the navy as it now is, claiming that it is larger for the purposes of peace than is necessary. The question is not as to the size or armament of a vessel at Mexico or Cuba; but the flag under which [illegible] represents 40,000,000 people, who will not ask anything wrong. [illegible] the suggestion that if the duties on some of the materials for building ships were remitted, we would be relieved, claiming to some extent that it would be so, but that it would encourage the removal of the duties from other articles, and [illegible]. [illegible] looking to specie payments, and would it not be well, said the speaker, if the transportation of our products were in our own hands [illegible]. [illegible] subject of the public debt which, in Europe, was increased at a fearful rate. The debts of Europe and the United States a few years since amounted to $7,000,000,000. To-day they reach $25,000,000,000. He argued against the project of postponing the payment of the debt, thinking it was best to grapple with it now [illegible]. He closed with some excellent advice [illegible] who are to rule this country when it contains 100,000,000 people, warning them against some of the mistakes made in the past few years.

T. B. BROWNE & CO.,
Hardware Commission Merchants,
Have now in store Files, Steel, Leather Belting, Lace Leather, Steel Crow Bars, Steel Picks, &c., &c.
67 and 69 Canal-st.

DRY GOODS.

John V. Farwell & Co.

Are now temporarily located at

167 Michigan-av.,

Where our goods saved from fire will be closed out cheap, and where we shall also be prepared to fill such orders as our limited space will allow.

We are now rebuilding our Warehouse 247 & 249 Monroe-st., which we hope to have completed about Nov. 20, when we shall be fully prepared to offer our usual extensive variety in all departments, and trust all our friends will reserve their orders till that time.

Having been twice visited by fire during the past year, we think it needless to remind our friends that their remittances will be very acceptable.

JOHN V. FARWELL & CO.,
167 Michigan-av.

Manufacturers' National Bank

Will open its Branch Office at No. 23 West Washington st., Wednesday morning, Nov. 1. Accounts solicited. Bank open from 9 a. m. until 4 p. m.

SAFETY BOILER.

A SAFE BOILER.

HARRISON Safety Boiler.

Manufactured by Joseph Harrison, Jr., of Philadelphia. For safety and economy surpasses the tubular flue or any other boiler made.

They are in use in the leading manufactories of the East, New York and Pennsylvania, and have been practically and thoroughly tested for more than ten years.

They are Perfectly Safe from Disastrous Explosions.

A liberal discount will be made to persons in Chicago who desire to purchase the

Harrison Safety Boiler.

Orders will be promptly filled. Boilers ready for shipment now.

Address HARRISON BOILER WORKS, Philadelphia.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

After the Fire!

Now is the time to buy Pianos, Organs, Melodeons, Brass and String Instruments, &c., &c.

Julius Bauer & Co.,

Formerly of 69 Washington-st., now located at

270 and 614 Michigan-av,

Have, with characteristic energy, already received from NEW YORK and BALTIMORE branches a large stock of the celebrated

Knabe Pianos,
J. Bauer & Co.'s Pianos,
Needham's "Silver Tongued" Organs,

And other Musical Merchandise, which they offer to the public for cash at greatly reduced rates. In a few days they will have on hand a new style

ORGAN,

Most elegant and unique in design, which they invite the public to call and examine. Pianos, Organs, &c., tuned, repaired and polished; also, packed and shipped.

270 and 614 Michigan-av.

W. W. KIMBALL,
610 Michigan-av.
Pianos, Organs and Melodeons.
PIANOS FOR SALE AND TO RENT.
N. B.—All persons who have rented or leased Pianos will please call and report. Entrance to warerooms, 610 Michigan-av. Pianos tuned and repaired.

MILLINERY.

H. W. & J. M. Wetherell,
369 WABASH-AV.

WHOLESALE
MILLINERY!

We would inform our patrons that our stock is now complete, and we are now prepared to wait on them and to fill their orders with despatch. Our new stock has been selected with reference to the season, and we offer the same at the lowest market prices.

Special inducements to cash buyers.

TAILORS.

JOHN STEVENSON,
DRAPER & TAILOR,
(LATE OF 88 MADISON-ST., EAST,)
Will resume business October 31 with an entire new and choice stock of
IMPORTED GOODS,
In the new Marble Building on the corner of Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Reopening.

D. W. & A. KEITH & CO.,

Having secured the spacious brick building No. 604 Wabash-av., near Twelfth-st., take great pleasure in informing their patrons, and the trade generally, that they will, on the 6th day of November, open an entirely new stock of all goods heretofore kept by them. Our purchases are made for cash, and the best goods at the lowest prices may be found with us.

Our books were all saved, and we hope our friends will aid us to maintain our position as the Leading House (in our line) in the West by promptly remitting for all bills due. D. W. & A. KEITH & CO.

Oct. 27.

GREAT WESTERN TYPE FOUNDRY.
Ten Per Cent off on Type.
The above discount will be given publishers and printers who suffered by the late fire. Large stock arriving. All orders promptly filled. We are now manufacturing leads, slugs, brass rule, etc., and will have our type machines running in a few days.
Barnhart Bros. & Spindler,
56 West Randolph-st.

Hardware and Tools.
LARRABEE & NORTH,
(Late 174 Lake st.)
Have resumed business, and are now opening, at
No. 48 W. Lake-st.,
Their usual full assortment of Builders' Hardware, Mechanics' Tools, Fine Cutlery, Drawing Instruments, Sheet Brass, Brass Wire, &c.

BLISS, MOORE & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers,
Michigan-av., Between Peck and Eldridge-courts,
Are prepared to fill all orders promptly. Are receiving and shipping as usual.

GEO. H. FROST,
City Surveyor and Draughtsman,
500 Wabash-av., Basement.
Having saved all my notes and plats of surveys and subdivisions made during the past five years, I am prepared to duplicate them for the benefit of any persons throughout the city and county. Surveys made in all parts of the city at old prices and their accuracy guaranteed. Drawings of all kinds done at reasonable rates. I invite all my friends to give me a call.

GEO. F. FOSTER,
Sail Maker and Ship Chandler, is now located and in running order at 12 South Market st. All orders will continue to be filled with usual promptness. New invoices of Blocks, Tackle, Cordage, Pitch, Duck of all kinds; Tar, etc., being received.

Parker, Leitz & Co.,
Corner Desplaines and Carroll sts.
Successors to S. Parker, 166 Washington st., Contractors and Dealers in Railroad supplies.

C. FOLLANSBEE & SON,
BANKERS,
401 WABASH-AV.
The above firm have established themselves at the above address, where they have built a new fire-proof vault, which gives them undoubted security for their books, etc., and where they are conducting business the same as previous to the fire.

GREAT WESTERN
TYPE FOUNDRY,
No. 56 West Randolph-st., up stairs.
Type arriving, leads and slugs, galleys, &c.
BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER.

Durands & Powers,
Successors to Durand Bros. & Powers, and Durands, Powers & Mead,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Corner West Washington and Green sts., Chicago, Ill.
Now ready to fill all orders in our line for old or new customers.

MARTIN MAYERHOFER'S
BOARDING AND SALE STABLES,
122 Hastings st., corner Loomis-st., west of Blue Island av., having every facility for the business. Will board horses for less than any other man in town, and will guarantee to sell my stock 10 per cent cheaper. Come and see me.

Window Glass.
D. S. SCHANCK & SONS,
Importers of
Plate and Window Glass, 27 Chambers st., New York.

To Chicago Merchants.
Starting anew and requiring such goods as we manufacture, it will afford us great pleasure to fill their orders at most favorable prices, and upon liberal terms.
Norman M. Kerr & Co.,
Manufacturers of Jewelers' Boxes, and all kinds of Paper Boxes, 21 South Fourth-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

Arthur W. Windett, A. B. Baldwin,
LAW OFFICE,
563 Wabash-av., and Room 4 Lind's Block, Randolph-st.

Window Glass.
Full stock. All sizes.
MENDENHALL & KITCHELL,
No. 34 West Front st., Cincinnati, O.

Galvanized Sheet Iron
AND SHEET IRON.
Full stock. All sizes.
MENDENHALL & KITCHELL,
No. 34 West Front st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

H. W. AUSTIN & CO.,
57 NORTH CLINTON-ST.
(Near the Shot Tower.)
We have a full stock of Pumps, Gas Pipes, and Steam Hardware, same as kept at 221 and 223 South Water st., and at same prices as before the fire.

To Physicians.
BLISS & SHARP.
Late 145 State st., South Division, are located at their Branch Store,
584 Twenty-second st., corner Wabash av.,
With a new and complete stock of DRUGS AND SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS. Orders solicited, and will receive prompt attention.

A. M. Hinman & Co.,
COMMISSION—Dressed Hogs, Butter, Cheese, and Dried Fruits, we make a specialty. Lake Park, opposite 266 Michigan av., Chicago.
A. M. HINMAN. G. M. WILCOX.
Refer to Sibley & Endicott, wholesale grocers, Ingraham, Corbin & May.

Collins & Hunt,
628 WABASH-AV.
A complete stock of Men's Furnishing Goods just received. Shirts made to order. COLLINS & HUNT.

Beck & Wirth,
WHOLESALE TOBACCONISTS,
Have opened their new store with a full assortment of Tobacco, etc., on Michigan-av., between Congress and Van Buren sts.

Matthews & Ball,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Room 11, 34 South Clinton-st., Chicago.
F. F. MATHEWS. J. H. BALL.
Established 1859

A. M. Wright & Co.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
36 North Canal st.
A. M. WRIGHT. F. HOCKEN.

Bond & Chandler,
ENGRAVERS ON WOOD,
119 West Washington st.

Hawes & Lawrence,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
383 State-st.
Special attention given to preparing proof of losses. A complete line of blanks for proofs on hand.

Hurlbut & Edsall,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
Will continue business at 518 State st., and will be ready to fill orders for drugs from Chicago about November 1st. At present, we are filling orders from our New York office. All parties indebted to us will please remit as soon as possible.

Important to Banks and Business Houses.
We will furnish for the next ninety days to parties in Chicago goods in our line at a very slight advance on actual cost. All charges prepaid. We do all our own manufacturing, and shall be pleased to send estimates and price list for whatever you may want in printing, lithographing, blank books, and general office stationery.
VIDAL, BROWN & WARNER,
40 Leonard st., New York City.

BUSINESS CARDS.

GILES, BRO. & CO.
HAVE OPENED AT
158 Twenty-Second-st., near State,
With a full line of goods. Orders promptly filled. With many fine goods saved, and through their New York and Parisian houses they can offer all their former inducements to purchasers.

C. S. RANKIN & CO.,
Architectural Iron Works,
CINCINNATI, - - - OHIO.
Manufacture Store Fronts, Doors and Shutters, Jail Work, Glass Pavements, Grates, Mantels, Railing, &c.

FRANCIS & WEBBER.
OYSTERS,
58 and 60 West Madison-st.
All orders promptly filled as before the fire.

To the Stove Trade.
BURDETT SMITH & CO.,
Troy Stove Works, are prepared to furnish full lines of their cooking and heating stoves. Also, the celebrated soft coal base-burning parlor stove, the Dubuque, at old prices. Warerooms, Clark, near 16th st., Chicago, Ill.

Chas. R. Messinger,
Successor to Bronson & Messinger, manufacturer and wholesale dealer in Tobacco, Snuff, and Cigars, 186, 188, and 110 Summit-st., Toledo, O. Orders solicited.

J. M. Stine, Kramer & Co.,
Announce to their friends and the trade generally that they have temporarily located at
519 STATE STREET,
Near Harmon Court, where they will open in a few days, a fresh and desirable stock of Notions, Hosiery, Gents Furnishing Goods, etc., at popular prices. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

Ramien Brothers & Co.,
Importers and Jobbers of Notions, Fancy Goods, Dress Trimmings, Buttons, Laces, Hosiery, Gloves, Berlin Zephyr Worsted Knitting Yarns, Embroideries, Beads, &c., 378 and 380 Broadway, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Underwood & Co.,
Commission Merchants,
temporary office 436 Wabash av.

H. W. Rogers, Jr., & Bro.,
PRODUCE, COMMISSION AND SEED MERCHANTS,
10 West Randolph-st.

N. Lillig,
BOOT AND SHOE STORE,
Formerly 307 Canal st., has removed to 368 West Twelfth st., Riser's Building.

Geo. H. Gale,
Commission Merchant,
Temporary office, 313 South Green-st.

F. J. RUTH,
SQUARE BRAND OYSTER DEPOT,
85 and 87 South Canal-st.
Orders from city and country promptly attended to.

John Lyle King,
LAW OFFICE,
[illegible] st, at east end of Polk st.

Warner & Felix,
Wholesale Wooden and Willow Ware,
Have opened a full line of goods on the Lake Shore, between Harmon and Eldridge-courts, and are now ready for business.

Harman & Jacobie,
ALBANY, N. Y.,
Proprietors of JACOBIE'S PATENT BRICK MACHINE.
We are prepared to fill orders at once for machines. Those interested are invited to call at the Chicago Tribune Office and examine cuts of the machine, the endorsements of the leading brick makers of Albany and Troy. This machine is constructed for horse or steam power; will make [illegible] per day of superior quality. Circulars and full information given. Write HARMAN & JACOBIE, Albany, N. Y.

Cook & McLain,
DYERS,
Removed to 263 State st., near Harrison.

Northwestern Type Foundry,
MILWAUKEE.
This foundry has now on hand fifteen tons of English and German type. It consists of all sizes, from nonpareil to pica. [illegible] J. A. NOONAN. [illegible] October 21, 1871.

Gage Brothers & Co.
We are now located at
961 INDIANA-AV.
Our new stock of Millinery Goods, bought since the fire, is now arriving, and on, and after FRIDAY, Oct. 27, we will be in a position to wait on customers and fill orders as formerly. Everything new and stylish, and suitable for winter trade. Parties owing us can, by sending us MONEY at this particular time, assist us very much.

C. B. Hosmer & Son,
LAW AND LOAN OFFICE,
Notary Public.
No. 839 WABASH AV.

STEARNS & KENNY,
Stationers and Printers.
A large stock of general stationery at wholesale and retail.
JOB PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
186 Twenty-second-st., Chicago.
Orders from the country will receive prompt attention.

NOTICE.
Greensfelder, Rosenthal & Co.,
HAVE OPENED THEIR NEW PLACE,
Cor. Michigan-av. & Congress-st.,
(Opposite Michigan av. Hotel), and are prepared to fill orders for
BOOTS AND SHOES
With their wonted promptness and punctuality.

STANTON & CO.
OFFER A FULL LINE OF
Family Groceries,
Wines, Liquors & Havana Cigars,
AT
857 WABASH-AV.

SAMUEL S. WHITE'S
DENTAL DEPOT,
Late 121 and 123 State-st.,
Will shortly occupy the new building now being erected expressly for our business, on Madison st., east of Wabash av. Meanwhile we receive our friends and fill their orders at 121 Eighteenth st., near State. S. S. BINGHAM, Manager.

Western Agency for the celebrated ROCHESTER BARBER CHAIRS.
In stock: Locks, screws, butts, hinges, carpenters' tools, carriage bolts, &c., &c. Goods arriving daily. 100 boxes Great Western horse nails received to-day. The trade are invited to call on us.

Van Shaack, Stevenson & Reid,
Wholesale Druggists,
947, 949, and 951 Wabash Avenue,
Are prepared to fill all orders promptly; are receiving and shipping as usual.

John Lyle King,
LAW OFFICE,
433 State st., at east end of Polk st.

Keystone Collar Co.
Have removed to 639 State st., where they will be pleased to see their old friends, and as many new ones as may choose to call.

Jevne & Almini,
Dealers in artists' and painters' materials. Frames and house painters.
543 STATE-ST.
Goods arriving daily.

John Davis & Co.,
have resumed business at their old stand, 75, 77 and 79 Michigan st., between Wells and Franklin sts.
Steam heating and iron pipe fitting in all its branches promptly attended to.

UTAH.

Feeling Relative to the Chicago Fire—The Prosecution of the Polygamists—The Conference of the Saints—The Mines.

[Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.]

SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 23.

Since the news of your great calamity worked its way heavily westward on the wires, all the uses of this life not immediately bearing upon or connected with it have seemed most stale, flat, and unprofitable. Nothing since the assassination of Lincoln has so thrilled the Western country with a sickening sensation of horror as the burning of Chicago. It was felt as a personal loss—as if not only one's friends had been overtaken by a fate next to death, but as if a great space had been wiped out of one's own life. Mingled with this, at first, was a disheartening sense of human helplessness—of the uselessness of all effort beyond "tending of cattle and tossing of clover." But this was soon displaced by the desire to succor the destitute, cold, and hungry. In this city a subscription of $12,000 was soon raised and forwarded, Mormon and Gentile vying with each other in liberality. Brigham Young gave $1,000, and the Walker Brothers $2,500. Other towns and mining camps joined in, giving according to their measure. Then came the reviving spectacle of generous help spontaneously tendered, as if upon a single impulse, by all Christian lands. Then the news that the builders of Old Chicago, instead of mourning over her ruins, had set about rebuilding her. It was what the Far West, which has as much pride in the Prairie Metropolis as she has in herself, expected. And so, now, the vision of a New Chicago, rising more beautiful and grand in every sense than the Old, is beginning to take the place of the noisy, bustling town which used to interest us in so many ways on our occasional visits, and which exerted so large an influence on our daily lives. But it must still be a new forest, not the old; a new friend, the old one is gone forever, passed away with the experiences of yesterday. Change is written on all things, on the world itself; what has been, what is, can never be again; but the blotting out in one morning of a great city is so shocking and irretrievable a change that it marks an epoch. Henceforth this generation may well write "the year of the burning of Chicago," instead of "the year of Our Lord."

Seeing that you have risen from your own ashes with almost the face of yore, turn we, with still half-paralyzed faculties, to note contemporaneous doings. The inevitable conflict with polygamy and theocracy in Utah is progressing steadily, and is too late for protest from any quarter. There is no religious persecution in the case, nor is there now a religious consideration in it, but simply a legal one. Some thing or things—perhaps fate—has impelled the representatives of our people and government in Utah to take possession of the courts and enforce the laws. Nothing short of a power equal to arresting and turning back Anglo-Saxon civilization can now step with effect between them and their object. So that people of no convictions, far and near, may as well reserve their objections, although it is likely to be much the same whether they do or not.

The grand jury attendant on Judge McKean's court seems to have presented Brigham Young, Daniel H. Wells, Geo. Q. Cannon, H. W. Lawrence, and others, for "lascivious cohabitation," under a statute of the Territory punishing the offence with severity. Young, Wells, and Cannon have been arrested, have appeared in court, pleaded not guilty, and been admitted to bail in the sum of $5,000 each. Nothing further has yet been done in these cases, that of Young excepted, for whom Tom Fitch, Major Hempstead, and the entire Mormon bar appear as counsel. The first filed a plea in abatement, questioning the legality of the grand jury, &c. The prosecution demurred, and the demurrer was sustained. Then a motion was made to quash the indictment, or compel the prosecution to elect under which count they would proceed—there being sixteen in the indictment. This motion was denied by the court, the counsel for the defence admitting that it was entirely within his discretion to do so or not. The ruling closed as follows:

"While the case at bar is called 'The People vs. Brigham Young,' its other and real title is 'Federal Authority vs. Polygamic Theocracy.' The Government of the United States, founded upon a written constitution, finds within its jurisdiction another government, claiming to come from God,—*imperium in imperio*,—whose policy and practice, in grave particulars, are at variance with its own. The one government arrests the other, in the person of its chief, and arraigns it at this bar. A system is on trial in the person of Brigham Young. Let all concerned keep this fact steadily in view, and let that government rule without a rival which shall prove to be in the right. If the learned counsel for the defendant will adduce authorities or principles, from the whole range of jurisprudence, or mental, moral, or social science, proving that the polygamous practices charged in the indictment are not crimes, this Court will at once quash this indictment and charge the grand jury to find no more of the kind."

The counsel for the defence filed a bill of exceptions to this ruling, of which the following was the gist:

"The indictment in this case charges the defendant with 'lascivious cohabitation,' and not with polygamy or treason. The statement of your honor, that a system of polygamic theocracy is on trial in this case in the person of Brigham Young, coupled with your invitation to us to prove by authorities that the acts charged in the indictment are not crimes, is most prejudicial to a fair trial of the defendant, in that it assumes that the defendant has been guilty of the acts charged in the indictment, and that the law, and not the alleged fact, will be on trial."

The prosecution objected to this document as unusual and unwarranted, and intended for political effect. Mr. Fitch replied that it was no more political than the opinion which elicited it. The prosecution maintained that the reception of such a reflection upon the course of the court would be a dangerous precedent. The Judge said the bill might be filed, but he would not regard it as a precedent. Subsequently the defence asked for a postponement to the next term. The Court neither granted or refused this motion, but intimated that an adjourned term would be held, which would accommodate all parties. The trials will be of great interest, as they will present some curious questions—involving, as they do, political, social, religious, as well as judicial considerations. All parties would like to see them carried to the highest tribunal of the land, if possible; but as to whether they will be or not, there is a difference of opinion. There is little doubt, however, of Mormon submission to the verdict of the powers that be, whatever it is.

The Hawkins adultery case is one of another kidney. It came on for trial last week. The defence asked for a change of venue, which was refused. Then they fought for days over the impanelling of a jury. Finally, a jury was obtained, no member of which believed Mormon revelation of more binding force than the laws of the land; and after able arguments on both sides, the case was given to them—the Judge instructing them very forcibly and clearly that, if satisfied by the evidence offered of the offence, they must find Hawkins guilty under the law. After being out ten minutes, the jury brought in a sealed verdict of guilty. The court room was crowded, and the announcement created a sensation. The counsel for the people moved that the defendant be taken into custody, which motion was stoutly resisted by the defendant's attorneys. The Court directed the United States Marshal to hold Hawkins as a prisoner. Time was allowed to prepare a motion for a new trial and arrest of judgment. This is a test case and virtually places all polygamists at the mercy of the first wife. The penalty is imprisonment not exceeding twenty years, and not less than three years, or fine of not less than $300 nor more than $1,000, or both, in the discretion of the Court. Hawkins is to be sentenced to-morrow.

The regular Semi-Annual Conference of the Church came and went as stereotyped. There was the usual political preaching, defence of polygamy, and "the-Kingdom-of-God,-or-nothing" bravado. The Tribune, of this city, thought it could see a marked falling off in the conference, compared with those of six or eight years ago. The "Kingdom," you see, is likely to end in the Penitentiary, although Q. Cannon still insists that "it shall spread over all the earth, and have universal sway." The grand jury was dismissed, just after the conference, for a month's recess.

A woman, named Ofield, living at Brigham City formerly, but upon her husband's going into polygamy, fleeing to California, has taken the Mrs. Hawkins trail after her husband; in other words, had him indicted for adultery, and, while he was hiding away from the officers of the law, stole her two children and fled West with them. For countenancing her in this, several persons were yesterday cut off from the Church.

The women here have united in a sweet protest against further interference with polygamy, and also in a petition to Mrs. Grant for Judge McKean's removal, for having had "the President" (Brigham) arrested.

John Taylor has come to the front again, with a crooked argument going to show that the Mormon government is not a theocracy. But, then, Taylor isn't responsible; he lost his wits years ago.

The mines flourish about as of yore. There is some excitement concerning the discovery of tin ore "at or near Ogden." It is claimed that it is rich, and the deposit extensive. If so, it is a good thing. The Pioche Mines shipped, per Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, $996,500 worth of silver bullion in the quarter ending September 30. Eight or ten thousand tons of high grade are said to have been discovered by drifting from the first and third levels, in the famous Emma Mine. It seems that the compromise in the Emma quarrel only included two of the three parties contending for it; and they, by sharp practice, or good management, according as one looks at it, secured a patent for the mine. The third party, however, represented by William Lent, of San Francisco, have commenced proceedings to set aside the patent as fraudulently obtained.

The city is a little excited over the attempt of a butcher named Lanman, to sell meat outside of the city market, but, in the midst of the main advance on the enemy's line, it is hardly worth notice. The city is spread thinly over a good deal of ground. It has a market house near the centre of it, in which it rents stalls at enormous rates, and compels butchers to sell there or nowhere, by city ordinance. Some of the people, not liking to walk three miles for their morning steak, have run against this, and, it is to be hoped, will beat it.

DOUGLASS.

The Rage for False Diamonds.

From the New York Tribune.

The badge of a Ring official is a diamond breastpin almost always false. Only the Ring leaders can afford to wear real gems. Yet every messenger, at $45 a month, who flits about the New Court House and City Hall wears glittering jewels, which the uninitiated, and, perhaps, the wearers, believe to be real stones of considerable value. It is not uncommon to see diamonds—or what purport to be such—in the ears of shop-girls and in the bosom-fronts of stable-boys. The consequence is that this class of jewelry, expensive when real and gaudy when false, has been given up by the majority of honest folks, pearls being worn instead.

Artificial diamonds are made of a peculiar glass called strass. This glass has a property of refracting light in the same way as the diamond, and its manufacture has been carried to such perfection that an ordinary observer cannot distinguish gems made of it from real diamonds. After a few years these diamonds tend to crystallize, so that in ten years they become turbid and lose all their lustre. These stones, however, can always be distinguished by the practical lapidary by various tests, such as hardness and peculiarities in the cutting. Diamonds are also imitated by a system called "doublage," in which a very thin slab of diamond is cemented to some stone, such as quartz or white topaz. Other real stones, such as zircon and topaz, when they are colorless, or only slightly colored, are passed off as diamonds. It is generally supposed that diamonds are white, but they are of all colors. False diamonds are made almost entirely in Paris. Alaska and California diamonds are only quartz or rock quartz.

The number of false gems in use is immense. Prof. Eggleston, of Columbia College, examined last year a large gem, supposed to be a ruby, for a leading house here. He concluded from optical examination that it was glass. It came ostensibly from New Granada, and had been sent to Paris and pronounced real. In London suspicion was thrown on it. It was very perfect—even the flaws were imitated. The Professor was shown in Paris last year a bill of 500 francs, paid by an American lady, who is famous for her diamonds, to a manufacturer of bogus gems. His opinion is that this lady has two or three real diamonds, and that the rest, which would be worth $1,000,000 if real, could all be bought for the 500 francs. The majority of diamonds in this country now are used in mechanical work. As there is a tariff of 10 per cent on these goods, and as a great deal of smuggling is done in consequence, there is no official account of the gems imported, and it is impossible to estimate the number now here.

The above facts about false diamonds, &c., if generally known, would have the effect of diminishing the wearing by Americans of the real diamonds, just as imitation gilt jewelry is now diminishing the use of real gold ornaments among people of good taste and refined culture. Since it is so evident that none but experts can discern between real and bogus gems, the really substantial citizens may very willingly leave the use of this dubious glitter to those of the city's officials who need all the polish that they can in any way acquire.

THE STORY OF PESHTIGO.

Details of the Terrible Disaster—Scenes After the Fire.

Peshtigo, Oct. 20, Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

This letter, to give it a local habitation and a name, is dated where Peshtigo was. In the glory of this Indian summer afternoon I look out on the ghastliest clearing that ever lay before mortal eyes. The sandy streets glisten with a frightful smoothness, and calcined fragments are all that remain of imposing edifices and hundreds of peaceful homes. This ominous clearing is in the centre of a blackened, withered forest of oak, pine, and tamarack, with a swift river—the Peshtigo—gliding silently through the centre from northeast to southwest. Situated seven miles from the Green Bay, on the Peshtigo River, the town commanded all the lumber trade of the northern peninsula, and grew rapidly into importance as a frontier mart of Chicago. Built by an enterprising but lately singularly unfortunate Chicago sufferer, William B. Ogden, the town has had but one purpose, to make money for its founder and keep up the lumber interests. But one industry breeds many, and in time a railroad running seven miles to the bay connected the little city with the great chain of lakes. Great foundries and machine-shops rose on the banks of the river, and a busy mill stood in ceaseless operation in the centre of the town. The banks of the Peshtigo teem with a rich and various growth of timber, and a trade of years stood always in prospective to her busy people. The great Northern Pacific Railroad was to be tapped by a road even now building to the place where Peshtigo was, and every hamlet and town in Northern Wisconsin envied and admired the wonderful little city.

The keen eye of trade and speculation was not deceived; population flocked in amain, and fully 2,000 people had established permanent homes. The site was well chosen for beauty as well as business; the river at this point runs through a slight bluff, which breaks into a low flat before the stream escapes from the borders of the town. The excellent water-power, as well as the lumber interest, had determined the spot, and a mill was one of the first establishments in operation when the walls of the village began to rise. Below the mill the ground on either bank sloped gently into low, pebbly flats, which joined the water's edge a few rods from the centre of the town. The business and residence streets were wide and well laid out, the houses prettily built and carefully painted, and little ornamental gardens were frequent.

The river cut the town pretty fairly in twain, the works and shops of the Peshtigo Company covering most of the northeastern shore, while trade and business for the main part held themselves on the southwestern bank. The site was, and is to this day, unmistakably a clearing. A solid wall of pine, oak, and tamarack hedges in the desolate waste even now. As it stood, the pretty bustling village combined the orderly enterprise of New England and the irrepressible vigor of the typical Western "city." Roads cut through the forest communicated with a long line of prospering lumbering hamlets and thriving farms to the west and south. The surrounding woods were interspersed with innumerable open glades, of crisp brown herbage and dried furze, which had for weeks glowed with the autumn fires that infest these regions. Little heed was paid them, for the first rain would inevitably quench the flames. But the rain never came, and finally valiant battle was waged far and near against the slowly increasing fires. In this, as in other towns, the danger was thought well warded off by the general precautions. The fire had raged up to the very outskirts of the town weeks before that fatal Sunday, and the fires set on ward to fight the enemy. Everything inflammable had apparently been taken out of harm's way on that memorable Sunday. One careful citizen traversed the western outskirt, and assured his people that no danger could come from that quarter.

The sharp air of early October had sent the people in from the evening church services more promptly than usual, although numbers delayed to speculate on a great noise and also which set in ominously from the west. The housewives looked tremblingly at the fires and lights within, and the men took a last look at the premises without; for many it was truly a last glimpse. The noise grew in volume, and came nearer and nearer with terrific crackling and detonations. The forest rocked and tossed tumultuously; a dire alarm fell upon the imperiled village, for the swirling blasts came now from every side. In one awful instant, before expectation could give shape to the horror, a great flame shot up in the western heavens, and in countless fiery tongues struck downward into the village, piercing every object that stood in the town like a red-hot bolt. A deafening roar, mingled with blasts of electric flame, filled the air, and paralyzed every soul in the place. There was no beginning to the work of ruin; the flaming whirlwind swirled in an instant through the town. There is no diversity in general experience; all heard the first inexplicable roar; some aver that the earth shook, while a credulous few avow that the heavens opened, and the fire rained down from above. Moved by a common instinct, for all knew that the woods that encircled the town were impenetrable, every habitation was deserted to the flames, and the gasping multitude flocked to the river. On the west the mad horde saw the bridge in flames in a score of places, and, turning sharply to the left, with one accord, plunged into the water. Three hundred people wedged themselves in between the rolling booms, swayed to and fro by the current, where they roasted in the hot breath of flame that hovered above them, and singed the hair on each head momentarily exposed above the water. Here despairing men and women held their children till the cold water came as an ally to the flames, and deprived them of strength.

Meantime the eastern bank was densely crowded by the dying and the dead. Rushing to the river from this direction the swirling blasts met the victims full in the face and mowed a swath through the fleeing throng. Inhalation was annihilation. Scores fell before the first blast. A few were able to crawl to the pebbly flats, but so dreadfully were they figured that death must have been preferable. All could not reach the river; even the groups that fell prone on the grateful damp flats suffered excruciating agony. The fierce blaze, playing in tremendous counter currents above them on the higher ground, was sufficiently strong to set the clothing aflame, and the flying sand, heated as by a furnace, blistered the flesh wherever it fell. All that could break through the stifling simoon had come to the river. In the red glare they could see the sloping bank covered with the bodies of those that fell by the way. Few living on the back streets succeeded in reaching the river, the hot breath of the fire cutting them down as they ran. But here a new danger befell. The cows, terrified by smoke and flame, rushed in a great lowing drove to the river brink. Women and children were trampled by the frightened brutes and many losing their hold on the friendly logs were swept under the waters.

This was the situation above the bridge; below, a no less harrowing thing happened. The burning timbers of the mill, built at the edge of the bridge, blew and floated down upon the multitude assembled near the flats, and inflicted the most lamentable sufferings. The men fought this new death bitterly; those who were fortunate enough to have coats flung them over the heads of wives and children, and dipped water with their hats on the improvised shelter. Scores had every shred of hair burned off in the battle, and many lost their lives in protecting others. The firemen had made an effort to save some of the buildings, and the hose was run from the river to some important edifice. The heat instantly stopped the attempt, but not before the hose, swollen with water, had been burned through in a hundred places. Although the onslaught of fire and wind had been instantaneous, and the destruction almost simultaneous, the fierce currents of heat careered through the air for hours. These currents were more fatal than the flames of the burning village. Ignorant of the extent of the fire, and the frightful combination of wind and flames, many of the company's workmen, some with wives and children, shut themselves up in the great brick building and perished in the raging heats of the next half hour. Others on the remote streets broke for the clearing beyond the woods, but few ever passed the burning barrier. Within the boundaries of the town and accessible to the multitude the river accommodation was rather limited, and when the animals had crowded in the situation was full of despair. The flats were covered with prone figures with packs ablaze and faces pressed rigidly into the cooling moist earth. The flames played about and above all with an incessant, deafening roar.

The tornado was but momentary, but was succeeded by maelstroms of fire, smoke, cinders, and red hot sand. Wherever a building seemed to resist the fire, the roof would be sent whirling in the air, breaking into clouds of flame as it fell. The shower of sparks, cinders, and hot sand fell in continuous and prodigious force, and did quite as much in killing the people as the first terrific sirocco that succeeded the first roar. The wretched throng sank deep in the water, and the still more helpless beings stretched on the heated sands, were pierced and blistered by these burning particles. They seemed like lancets of red-hot steel, penetrating the thickest covering. The evidence now remains to attest the incredible force of the slenderest pencils of darting flame. Hard iron-wood plow-handles still remain perforated as though by minnie-balls, and for the main part unburnt. When the hapless dwellers in the remote streets saw themselves cut off from the river groups broke in all directions in a wild panic of fright and terror. A few took refuge in a cleared field bordering on the town. Here flat upon the ground, with faces pressed in the sand, the helpless sufferers lay and roasted. But few survived the dreadful agony. The next day revealed a picture exceeding in horror any battle-field. Mothers with children [illegible] rigid groups, the clothes burned off [illegible]. One mother [illegible] for her babe [illegible]. With her fingers she had scooped [illegible] this, she put her own body above it as a shield, and when the daylight came, both were dead—the little baby, face unscarred, but the mother burnt almost to cinders.

The hardy lumbermen are not wont to exaggerate, and the perfect accord of every story and incident confirm every episode of this tragedy. Faithful to the helpless, a stout woodsman carried out on his shoulders one deadly sick of fever. He burrowed for the helpless body a sepulchre, and then began the struggle for his own life. He had lingered too long, and his scarred body was found near the refuge of the man he had so nobly preserved.

The tornado played through the woods and streets, and crossed the river and the low land adjoining. The timber of the mill floating down among the [illegible] made additional labor and danger, and daylight broke terribly on the saturated survivors before they dared drag their cramped limbs from the icy waters. The mingled crowd of men, women, and children, cows, and swine had held this watery refuge since 10 o'clock of the night before. Of the hundreds of human beings that entered the waters, not all escaped; the frightened cows trampled many under the waters; the blistering heat blinded many who groped hopelessly about in the current, and finally sank. To this day none can tell how great was the slaughter in the waters. After the burning heat of the night, a numbing chill followed, and the water-soaked group crowded over dead bodies and sodden to the only blazing building in all the waste about them. Groups of dead bodies were found within a stone's throw of the water. Families rushing down for a breathing place had been blown upon by the rushing blast and struck lifeless. The ghastly throng huddled shrieking and bewailing, about the flaring embers, and the terrible roll of the missing was soon called from end to end of the ashen waste. No vestige of human habitation remained, and the steaming, freezing, wretched group, crazed by their unutterable terror and despair, plead with each other to restore the lost ones. The hot blasts of the night had blinded them, and they could but vaguely recognize one another in the murky light of the new day.

Long after the flames had died out, when there was no more to feed on, the hot sands rendered moving about an exquisite torture, and long into the dismal midday the survivors were confined to the narrow circuit near the river. As the day wore on, help came in slowly from the northward. Several railroad gangs had escaped annihilation, and one gang led by an ex-prize-fighter named Mulligan, came with promptness and efficiency to the rescue, through miles of burning prairie and blockaded roads. On Sunday night something over 2,000 people were assembled within the confines of this industrious, prosperous city; the dreadful morning light came upon a haggard, maniacal multitude of less than 700. When the work of rescue began it was found that a great number had escaped by the bed of the river and the northern road to the port, and as the day advanced, half-naked stragglers, unkempt and blackened, began to stream into the sparse settlement. As the molten sands cooled off, the woful work of recognition began. Peering into blackened faces, mothers, fathers, brothers tremblingly sought out missing ones.

Some, in the immeasurable anguish of the moment, had dashed themselves against the sands and let out the life with their own hands that the licking flames coveted. Men too distant from the river to hope for rescue or safety, had cut the throats of their choking children, and were found in groups some times unscarred by the flames. In the streets, full twenty corpses were found with no apparent injury or abrasion. Famous tradesmen, in the sudden rush of flame, had thrown their valuables into wells for security. Every well in the city was turned into a flaming pit, and the very waters half evaporated by the heat. Survivors attest that women and children, cut off from the river, were put into wells and covered with bedding. I have looked into every well in the ash covered clearing, and there is no possibility that a living thing could have endured the fearful heat that boiled and exhausted them.

For hours the unreasoning search was continued by the famished-dying remnants, but to little avail; the dead, when recognizable, lay where they had fallen in the streets; where the houses stood, the ground was whipped clean as a carpet, and all hope of identifying human ashes was idle. The next night the long-prayed-for rain came, gratefully to the living, and kindly to the fleeting ashes of the dead. The great dread that hovered over the bay cities and towns was allayed, and the threatened danger nearly gone. Before dark help came to the perishing sufferers from the neighboring villages. The wounded were taken by boat to Green Bay, whence some were forwarded to Milwaukee.

From 9 o'clock Sunday night until dusk of Monday may be taken as the time of the main action of this terrible drama. By Tuesday the sweeping miles of fire had been quenched by Monday night's rain. A slight drizzle still further aided the work of rescue. The ravages of the one night's tornado left unmistakable traces on every hand. Through the solid growth of timber a clean swath of blackened stumps and roots marked the course of the fiery tempests. The roads were cumbered with roasted cattle, and frequently with the carcasses of bears and deer, while the ditches and cleared fields were strewn with smaller game and wild birds. Nearing the vicinity sadder relics were found, for those who penetrated eastward through the wall of flame met equally fierce flames in the clearest places. Remote dwellers on the highroads, warned of the great danger, with their families safely packed on their great farm-wagons, made northward through the highways for security; but the flames engulfed them in the heart of the woods, and the fragments of stout vehicles, burned to the irons, now strew the road hither from Marinette, the last town on the Northern Wisconsin border. The highroad enters Peshtigo from the north, through a break in the encircling belt of woods, where the pretty Episcopal church stood—the last to burn in the fatal place. Even before this was reached, a putrid hetacomb of dead cattle cumbered the wooded street. Among the pines, scores lay, not burnt, but smothered to death. Through this underbrush thirty bodies of men and children were picked up, more or less injured by fire. In a great many instances the human remains were distinguished from animals by the teeth alone. One horror-struck relative recognized the relics of his nephew by a penknife imbedded in an oblong mound of ashes. What does it avail to narrate circumstantially the inexpressible horrors of these succeeding days. What good to tell of the dead faces staring upward through the calm waters, or the piteous circumstances of a hundred heart-wrenching tragedies during and following that treacherous Sunday blast? No moral underlies the terrible story; all that frightened human nature was capable of came into play that direful night; the slaughter resulted from no sin of omission or commission on the part of man. No unusually [illegible] natural causes in achieving, comparatively, the complete devastation [illegible] human agency. On the contrary, superhuman daring and energy were put into active operation to mitigate preternatural horrors. The immensity of visible destruction at Chicago surpasses the completeness of this devastation, but Chicago, with all its woes, has not two-thirds of its citizens to deplore as dead.

With one of the men who passed through that night of destruction, I wandered over the pretty rising plain where Peshtigo spread its thriving stores and handsome houses. Save where the houses were built with cellars, which was very rare, there is no trace of a former habitation. Here and there are metallic remnants of sewing-machines and cracked stoves. The hardware and drug stores leave almost the only reminders of things that were—a blackened mortar stands idly in a wild confusion of melted glass and lead, with the pestle ready for a new decoction. Two or three men, with troubled faces, were moving about putting up a shed for the Relief Committee. They answered civilly and sadly that they had been in the fire, but saved themselves and nearest kin. [illegible] They despaired of the bright, cheery little town [illegible] "reckoned," if the scared ones didn't drive newcomers away by their silly stories, a new people would make a new Peshtigo. If you ever walked over the ground where a camp had been stationed, and there are few that served during the war that have not, you found there as much semblance of a substantial city as now marks the spot where Peshtigo's 2,000 people carried on the business of life a few days ago. On the bank of the river fish killed by the lasting flame are still to be seen, which, the day after the fire, were soft and white and unwounded. Crossing the frail remnants of the bridge on timbers charred and fragile, my neighbor said, "It was as near the Judgment Day as I can imagine. Friend Hansen, with his wife and four children, believed firmly that it was, and while the fire rained down he began to walk composedly [illegible] with his family about him and I have never seen him since."

The material loss is estimated at $2,000,000, the greater part of which falls on Wm. B. Ogden, who suffered simultaneously greater losses in Chicago. But undaunted by his accumulating misfortunes, that energetic and intelligent management contemplate [illegible] the mill and shops, and gather a new people in the place if possible. There are 400 dead authentically accounted for; there besides half as many missing who cannot be accounted for, and probably never will be. Many of the mill hands and company's employes were utter strangers in the place, and the majority of them, something like 100, trusting to the stout walls of the company's building, perished *en masse*.

THE DOWNFALL OF TAMMANY.

Tweed Disposing of His Property.

From the New York Times, Oct. 27.

It is a well-known fact that Wm. M. Tweed has been busily engaged during the past few weeks in hiding away all of his personal effects and real estate. His stocks have nearly all been sold or transferred to other parties in trust, and nearly all of his houses have been quietly turned over to those who will hold them safely. Within a few days past it is said that he has transferred upward of four million dollars' worth of real estate, and yesterday he disposed of property worth $175,000 more, including his magnificent dwelling on Fifth avenue. One deed recorded yesterday is to Richard M. Tweed (his son), conveying twenty-two acres, two roods and ten and one-half perches at Fort Washington. The deed was prepared by George F. Demarest, of No. 280 Broadway, is dated August 16, 1871, and is acknowledged before William M. Tweed, Jr. Consideration $100,000.

The second deed is from Richard M. Tweed, conveying the same property to the Potter & Stenue Manufacturing Company, of which the "Boss" is said to be the "Company."

The third deed is from William M. Tweed to Richard M. Tweed, dated August 16, 1871, and conveys a plot of ground on the northerly side of West Fifty-ninth street, 34 feet 3 inches west of the "Circle;" consideration $200,000; acknowledged before Wm. M. Tweed, Jr.

The fourth deed is from William M. Tweed to Richard M. Tweed, dated August 16, 1871, conveys one plot of ground on the southeast corner of West Forty-third street and Fifth avenue; consideration $175,000. This deed is also dated on the 16th of August, 1871, and acknowledged before Wm. M. Tweed, Jr. This is Tweed's private residence. The "Boss" is in desperate haste to get everything out of the way, and when he has done so will doubtless snap his fingers at the faces of his victims and defy them to recover. He doesn't know the trap that is being laid for him, however, or he would not speak as confidently as he does. There is something warm in store for him before he gets done with this business.

Flight of Garvey and Woodward.

From the New York Evening Post, Oct. 26.

The evidence against Elbert A. Woodward, the Deputy Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, who is shown by Mr. Tilden's investigation of the Broadway Bank accounts to have been the distributing agent of the Ring's stolen money, is made overwhelming by his flight, of which there now appears to be little doubt. Woodward is the Deputy Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, and during his lifetime was the intimate friend and constant companion of Watson, as he has always been of Garvey, Ingersoll, and Keyser. It now appears that he left his palatial home at South Norwalk, Conn., ostensibly for Chicago, after transferring all his property to his business partner, J. F. Beatty, of No. 262 Broadway, New York. He has been absent from his usual haunts in this city since it was rumored that he would be implicated in the forgeries of John H. Keyser's name on warrants paid by the Broadway Bank amounting in the aggregate to more than 300,000. Early in the present week he returned to South Norwalk, but only remained two days, and then left saying that he had business in Chicago. In the meantime John F. Beatty acts, it is said, as his authorized representative. It appears from entries on the town records that within the last thirty days Woodward has transferred real estate valued at [illegible] to different persons but chiefly to Mr. Beatty. [illegible] He had also signed quit-claims of other property and mortgages for similar sums. Since 1864 Mr. Woodward has bought real estate to the aggregate value of [illegible] represent but a small fraction of the actual wealth acquired by Woodward during the past eight or ten years, or since he assumed intimate relations with Tweed in the Board of Supervisors, and at the American Club. There is also little doubt of the flight of Garvey. Some of his friends assert that he is still in his house up town, while others say that he is on Long Island, and is daily consulted by confidential friends having business relations with him. But these stories are doubtless put afloat to throw his prosecutors off the scent, and there is good reason for saying that he is now in [illegible].

INSURANCE.

ÆTNA Insurance Co. OF HARTFORD. Organized A.D. 1819. Losses paid in 52 years over $29,000,000 exclusive of late Chicago losses.

THE LARGEST CAPITAL, THE LARGEST ASSETS, THE LARGEST INCOME, OF ANY COMPANY IN AMERICA.

Cash Capital, $3,000,000, With an ample Re-Insurance Fund, to be kept intact. After paying Chicago losses, leaving ASSETS Over $4,500,000. This well-known and reliable Company, which has stood the test for over 50 years, will continue to issue new policies and renew old ones at current rates.

Goodwin & Pasco, Agents. Offices, 43 South Canal st. and 585 Wabash av. Adjusting Office, 750 Wabash av., Where over $250,000 Losses by the Chicago fire have already been paid.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COM'Y, HARTFORD, CONN. CHARTERED, 1810. SURPLUS BEFORE THE CHICAGO FIRE $1,800,000.00. Pays all Chicago losses, leaving Capital of $1,000,000.00 Untouched, and Surplus of $300,000 to $500,000 besides. G. F. BISSELL, Gen'l Ag't, Cor. Washington and Green-sts. LOCAL OFFICES, 68 Canal-st. and 379 Wabash-av.

PHENIX Insurance Company Of Brooklyn, N.Y. Cash Assets, Oct. 1, - $1,858,755.45. Net assets after payment of Chicago losses, - 1,500,000.00. The Phenix were the first to pay a loss after the great fire, and the Adjusters of the Company are now engaged in paying all of its losses as fast as possible. Policies issued on all classes of hazards at fair rates. R. S. CRITCHELL, Special Agent for the Northwestern States. Office 30 West Madison-st. Branch Office, 386 Wabash-av.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York. ORGANIZED 1853. **HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,** of New York. ORGANIZED 1825. **CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY,** of New York. ORGANIZED 1836. Chicago losses paid by Sight Drafts on New York as fast as proper adjustments are made. The above old, well-known and reliable Companies, proved by fire, continue to indemnify the people. Policies issued by their West Side Office, 30 and 32 Canal st., over William Blair & Co.; South Side Office, 449 Wabash av., over First National Bank.

SPECIAL NOTICE. The patrons of this Agency can have all necessary assistance and advice as to making "PROOFS OF LOSS," upon application at the Canal st. Office, where officers of the Companies and an able corps of adjusters are settling all claims. ARTHUR C. DUCAT.

HIBERNIA Fire Insurance Comp'y. The Adjusting Office of the above Company is removed to 197 West Washington-st. All persons holding policies in the above Company will please call at the above named place. October 28, 1871. THOMAS LAVAN, Adjuster.

Lycoming Fire Insurance Co. Policy holders having claims in the above Company will please present their claims as early as possible for settlement at Room No. 5, Clifton House, corner of Halsted and Washington sts. JAS. M. BOWMAN, Vice President. WM. A. KEOUGH[?], Adjuster. Agency office for writing policies on desirable property at full rates, No. 8 South Canal st., and 19 Twenty-second st. Capital and Assets, - $6,500,000. Chicago Losses, - - - 450,000. TREADWAY & JEWELL, Agents.

FIRE LOSSES PROMPTLY ADJUSTED And proofs made by the undersigned, at 70 Canal street, second floor. FRANK F. FISHER, Notary Public and Adjuster.

Occidental Fire Insurance Co., Of San Francisco, Cal. F. A. C. GREENEBAUM, Agent, Office, 41 West Randolph st. Up stairs. Parties having claims against this Occidental will please present them as soon as possible.

Commercial Mutual INSURANCE COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO. Parties having claims for losses against this company will please present them at the West Side office [illegible]. JOHN SEWELL, General Agent. Office hours, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

HEADQUARTERS: Hide and Leather Insurance Company, Boston. Howard Insurance Company, Boston. Franklin Insurance Company, Boston. Parties having claims for loss against these Companies will facilitate the settlement by presenting claims to J. W. [illegible], West Washington-st.

Union Mutual LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF BOSTON. Office 386 Wabash-av. Papers issued, and ready for new business, or to give any information about old business. [illegible], Local Agent. F. G. CLARK, General Agent.

HEADQUARTERS UNION INSURANCE CO., San Francisco. Fireman's Fund Insurance Co., San Francisco. [illegible] West Washington-st. Parties having claims for loss against these companies will facilitate the settlement by presenting claims.

WEST SIDE BANK. The Prairie State Loan and Trust Company was not hurt by the fire, and is now doing business as usual at the old stand corner Randolph and Jefferson streets. JAS. W. SCOVILLE, President. C. B. MEYER, Cashier.

BANKING.

National Loan and Trust Company, Permanently located at 107 RANDOLPH ST. (Haymarket Square.) Bank of Discount and Deposit. We draw in large or small sums on the United States Government Bankers, London. Exchange on all parts bought and sold. Our popular Savings Department has no troublesome rules. Drafts on the Old Country to our own customers at cost. Office Hours: From 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. W. H. PARK, Cashier. GEORGE SMITH, President. N. B. West Side Merchants should sustain this, the first bank to open among them.

THE MERCHANTS' National Bank Will open a Branch Office, November 1st, at 30 & 32 South Canal-st., For the accommodation of West Side customers and the public. C. B. BLAIR, President. H. C. WILSON, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANK. THE Union Insurance and Trust Company Located at 37 West Madison-st., Under the Sherman House, Are Paying their Deposits IN FULL. Liberal advances made on commercial accounts. S. W. RAWSON, Pres. J. H. PEARSON, V. Pres. W. B. HOSWELL, Cash'r. DIRECTORS: W. K. McALLISTER, S. W. RAWSON, JAMES WARD, JOHN BUEHLER, E. F. PULSIFER, J. W. PEARSON, JAMES LONGLEY.

THE Commercial Loan Co. Has purchased, since the great fire, the Stone Front Building 136 Archer av., junction of Twenty-second st., and have resumed business in said building. A first-class FIRE-PROOF VAULT is nearly completed. The COMMERCIAL LOAN COMP'Y will transact a SAVINGS as well as a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, sell Bills of Exchange on New York, and the principal cities of Europe, &c. FRED. MYER, Cash. TOLMAN WHEELER, Pres. TRUSTEES: M. D. BUCHANAN, TOLMAN WHEELER, C. CRONKHITE, WILLIAM KNOKE, CONRAD GEHRKE, T. S. BUCHANAN, Jr., BACON WHEELER, C. B. MYER, FRED. MYER. Chicago, Oct. 28, 1871.

THE Fifth National Bank Will build immediately on the northwest corner of Madison-st. and Fifth-av., and expect to occupy their new building by December 1, 1871. C. B. SAWYER, Pres. N. LUDINGTON, Vice Pres. ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Cash. Chicago, Oct. 28, 1871.

THE Commercial National BANK OF CHICAGO, Temporarily located at 532 Wabash-av., announces to its patrons that for the better accommodation of its customers in all portions of the city, it will within a few days complete the erection of an office on the site of the Crosby Opera House, on Washington st., between State and Dearborn sts., to which it will ultimately remove. It is believed that the central location will be alike convenient for dealers in the West, the South, and the North Divisions of the city. H. F. EAMES, President. WM. H. FERRY, Vice President. M. D. BUCHANAN, Cashier. GEO. L. OTIS, Assistant Cashier.

BANK NOTICE. **Union National Bank,** 543 WABASH-AV. October 28, 1871. For the accommodation of our West Side customers and the public we have opened a Branch Office of this Bank in the "Star and Crescent Mills," at the west end of Randolph st. bridge, which we shall continue until our new Bank Building, on Market and Madison sts., is ready for us, which we hope will be in thirty days. The usual facilities and accommodations extended to our customers. Competent employes, assisted by a portion of our Directors, will be in attendance during the usual hours at the Branch Office. W. F. COOLBAUGH, President. C. T. WHEELER, Vice Pres't. C. J. CONNELL, Cashier.

LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN, BANKERS, Masonic Building, Cor. Halsted and Randolph-sts. We receive accounts of banks and bankers, merchants, corporations and individuals; discount commercial paper, make collections, and transact regular banking business, same as before the fire. Also buy and sell government securities, gold and foreign exchange. Advances made on government, and gold at a low rate of interest. All our books, securities and moneys were saved from the fire, and our losses all told will not amount to more than one-half of one year's surplus earnings. We are protected by a good fire-proof vault and burglar-proof safe. Office hours 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

LAZARUS SILVERMAN & CO., BANKERS, 562 Wabash-av., continue their business as usual. All deposits payable on demand. LAZ. SILVERMAN & CO.

The Prairie State Loan and Trust COMPANY, 93 West Randolph, corner Jefferson-st. Being a West Side institution, and having its securities mostly on the West Side, did not suffer by the fire and is doing business as usual at the old stand. Accounts of merchants, manufacturers, and business men received on most favorable terms. Exchange for sale on New York, and all the principal cities of Europe. JAS. W. SCOVILLE, President. C. B. MEYER, Cashier.

The Northwestern National Bank is transacting business in all respects as before the fire at 526 WABASH AV. Also on November 1 at its Branch Office, LIND'S BLOCK, east end of Randolph st. bridge. GEORGE STURGES, President. JOHN DEKOVEN, Cashier.

City National Bank, NEW VAULT AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFE. Corner Washington and Clinton-sts.

Fourth National Bank, 423 WABASH-AV. West Side Branch Northwest Corner of Canal and Washington sts.

Mechanics' National Bank, No. 37 SIXTEENTH-ST., CORNER INDIANA-AV.

WESTERN Bank Note and Engraving Co. [illegible] Jefferson-st. Steel Plate Engraving and Lithographing. [illegible] CHAS. KNICKERBOCKER, Sec'y. C. C. CHENEY, Treasurer.

Cook County National Bank, Of Chicago, 365 WABASH AVENUE. Particular attention given to collections, and proceeds promptly remitted at the current rate of exchange, on day of payment. [illegible] Bills of exchange drawn on London, Dublin, Paris, Berlin, and the principal cities of Europe.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW MUSIC. C. A. WHITE'S BEAUTIFUL Songs, Duetts, Quartettes and Trios.

SONGS WITH CHORUSES. I hear thy sweet voice calling. Will you meet me by the stile. Now 'tis Bed-time. Put me in my little Bed. In her little bed we laid her. Mother, take me home again. Come, Birdie, come. Little Emily.

BALLAD. 'Twas milking time. The above are embellished with a fine lithograph.

TRIOS. O, restless Sea—For soprano, tenor and bass. Hope beyond—Duett for tenor and bass. Only Thee—Duett for soprano and tenor. No tongue can tell—Concert song for tenor.

QUARTETTES. Moonlight on the Lake. Home by the River. Queen of the Beautiful.

MALE QUARTETTES. Dancing o'er the wave. [illegible]. Whippoorwill's Call. My Gondola awaits thee. Queen of the Beautiful.

Sacred Quartettes. Guide us in the path of right. God in mercy hear our prayer. Is it all this to live. Almighty God thou knowest best. Know ye the Lord is God.

The above list are all C. A. White's composition, acknowledged to be the most popular writer in the country. Copies promptly mailed on receipt of price. WHITE, SMITH & PERRY, Publishers, 298 and 300 Washington st., Boston.

THE FOLIO, The Musical Journal of America. The Folio, a monthly journal of Art, Literature, and Music, contains three pieces music, worth in sheet form $1.50; a superb portrait of some prominent artist, and thirty columns of original matter each month, all for 15 cts., or $1 per year. Every newsdealer has it. Now is your number, containing the popular song, "Will you meet me by the stile,"—White; "Wings of Love," Barcarolle—Bennett; "Nearer my God to Thee," sacred quartette arranged by Wm. Gooch; and a splendid portrait of Rose Hersee, just out. In order to give every one opportunity to see our paper, will send specimen copies on application. Address WHITE, SMITH & PERRY, Boston, Mass.

SHEET MUSIC AND MUSIC BOOKS. The largest and most complete Stock in the Northwest. Send your orders to H. N. HEMPSTED, 410 Broadway, Milwaukee, Wis. Publisher of Music, Importer and Wholesale Dealer in Musical Goods of every description. An elegant and complete line of goods at New York figures. Pianos, Organs, and Melodeons by the best makers. All orders promptly and carefully attended to. ESTABLISHED, 1860.

Anchor Line. NO INTERRUPTION TO BUSINESS. Steam every Wednesday and Saturday and extra steamers when necessary, between NEW YORK, LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDON, HAMBURG, BREMEN, GOTTENBERG, CHRISTIANA, &c., &c. Lowest fares, and splendid accommodations. Cabin plans on view. Berths and state rooms secured. Money remitted in any sum. Send for circular. South Side General Office, [illegible] Twenty-third st. West Side Branch Office, 66 South Canal st. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Chicago, Ill.

To the Sufferers by the Late Fire. **THE WEED Sewing Machine Company** Have authorized me to furnish to all parties having Weed Machines on lease, who lost them by the fire, with a new Weed Machine of the same style, and endorse on the new lease the amount paid on the old one [illegible], and full instructions given at your own residence. Parties having machines on lease and trial will confer a favor by giving us their new address. Agents wanted in every county. WEED SEWING MACHINE CO. GEO. C. THOMAS, Agent, 126 West Madison-st.

FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS A SPECIALTY. EDW'D. H. KENDALL, F.A.I.A., Architect. EQUITABLE BUILDING, NEW YORK. Would respectfully invite those contemplating the erection of banking buildings, insurance offices, stores, &c., to examine designs for the same at his temporary office in this city. Mr. KENDALL refers to the building of the Equitable Life Assurance Society; to the German Savings Bank, and to other first-class buildings in the city of New York. Refers to many of the most prominent citizens of Chicago. F. BAYLIES, Assistant. Office, No. 360 Michigan-av.; office hours, 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.

ERIE & PACIFIC DESPATCH. NOTICE TO SHIPPERS. Freight for all points in Kansas, Colorado, and the Western Territories, received and shipped as usual at our Depot, [illegible], via the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. Consign freight care Erie and Pacific Despatch, and ship by the above roads. Special rates, classification, and through bills lading given. I take this occasion to thank my friends for past favors and solicit a continuance of the same. C. K. DENN, Agent, Room 6, 9 South Canal-st.

TOILET GOODS AND PERFUMERY. **Flavoring Extracts &c.** We are prepared to supply the trade in city and country with all goods in our line at the shortest notice. Ink, mucilage, hair oils, pomades, perfumery and all toilet goods in the largest variety. STONE'S PURE FLAVORS fruit essences; Ingall's Flavoring Extracts. With thanks for past favors, and soliciting a continuance of your patronage, we remain yours, respectfully, B. A. STONE & CO.

USE **J. R. LAWRENCE & CO.'S** Patent Fire and Damp-Proof **Aluminous Paper Board.** The best known substitute for Plastering. Office northeast corner Lake and South Water sts., Chicago.

Large Store FOR RENT. The premises, 30 and 32 Lake st., corner Wabash-av. will be rebuilt at once; 180 feet on the avenue, by 40 feet on Lake st., fronting on both streets; five stories and immense basement. Inquire of J. H. REED, as above, or 680 Michigan av.

Farm and Freight Wagons By the single one or car load. The undersigned have established a depot and office at No. 786 INDIANA-AV., opposite Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Passenger Depot, for the sale of the celebrated Jackson, Michigan, Wagons; are made from selected timber, seasoned 2 to 3 years. Large stock on hand; will sell low for cash; liberal discount made to dealers. All work fully warranted. AUSTIN, TOMLINSON & WEBSTER.

Removal. Wm. H. Sampson, Real Estate and House-Renting Agency, late Bryan Block, 166 Lasalle st., is now located at 283 West Madison st., Real Estate bought and sold, Houses Rented, and Rents Collected, &c.

Hotel Lease, and Furniture for Sale. The lease for three and one half years of the "Revere House," situated northeast corner West Randolph and Canal sts., together with the furniture. The building is admirably adapted and located for Railroad, Banking and Insurance offices. Apply to W. H. FRANCIS, 130 West Randolph-st.

REAL ESTATE. A large amount of very desirable MANUFACTURING PROPERTY, with best dock and railroad facilities, having track connections with every road entering the city, and within twenty minutes' drive of the old Court House, for lease or sale on easy terms. Also desirable business and handsome residence property for sale. S. J. WALKER, 153 West Washington-st.

BRICKS FOR SALE. Address CHAS. W. SANGER & CO., [illegible] Main st., Frankford, Philadelphia, Pa.

400 Brls. Fine Kentucky Bourbon On hand and for sale by S. MYERS & CO., [illegible] West Washington st.

Dock Building, Dredging, &c. Hayden, Corbin & Co., formerly of 3 South Clark st. We are prepared to do all kinds of dock-building and repairing, bridge building and dredging, at short notice and at old prices; favorable terms given. Apply at 16 Eldridge court.

WANTED At United States Marine Hospital, at Lake View, 2 laborers, 4 carpenters, 4 stone masons, 2 stone cutters, and 8 brick layers. F. W. DICKINSON, Superintendent.

Pure Dry Building Sand On east end of Ontario-st., with hard ground to draw it on, for 50 cents per yard, and a load of rubbish deposited on Ontario-st. in place of it. Men in attendance at Ontario and St. Clair-sts. to receive and deliver. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO. Oct. 29, 1871.

Hyde Park House. This hotel has accommodations for 150 transient or permanent boarders. PEARCE & BENJAMIN, (Late of the Adams House, Chicago) Proprietors.

St. Francis Xavier's Academy, SISTERS OF MERCY. Will reopen at Cottage Grove av., on Monday, Oct. 30.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Western Union TELEGRAPH COMPANY. This Company has established two main offices for the convenience of the public. For the West Side, on the northwest corner of Canal and Washington-sts.; for the South Side, at 554 Wabash-av., just north of Twelfth-st. Both of these offices are connected with all of the Company's wires leading from the city, and are prepared to transmit messages direct to all points. Branch offices are already established at Burlington Warehouse, corner State and Sixteenth sts., South Side; Sherman House and Board of Trade Rooms, on West Side, and at all the railroad depots. Other branch offices will soon be opened, notice of which will be given. The Metropolitan City Telegraph Company, acting in connection with the Western Union, has offices at the following points: Douglas House, Cottage Grove; Dexter Park Store, 109 Twenty-second st., near Michigan av.; Moss & Phillips, corner Clark and Twelfth sts.; Dole's drug store, 1380 State st., between Thirtieth and Thirty-first sts.; Menaden Co.'s, corner Twenty-second and Fisk sts.; Blake & Whitehouse, Eighteenth st. Bridge; Emerson's book store, 239 West Madison st.; Haskell & Dudley's drug store, 437 West Lake st.; [illegible] mill, Ogden Slip, Canal Locks, Bridgeport division. Messages left at any of the above offices will be promptly transmitted. WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.

Convict Labor to Let. The undersigned, Commissioners of the Illinois State Penitentiary, hereby offer the labor of from fifty (50) to one hundred (100) convicts, and solicit bids for the same. These men have been variously employed at wagonmaking, locksmithing, machine, and foundry work. Contracts are to commence after the bids are accepted, and to continue for a term of years, not to exceed eight years; each bid to be accompanied by a good and sufficient bond in the penal sum of five thousand dollars, with sureties, to be approved by one of the Commissioners or the Warden. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any bid which in their judgment is not in the interest of the State. For particulars we refer to our circulars, which can be had on application to Elmer Washburn, Warden of the Penitentiary, to whom all bids are to be sent, and who will answer any inquiries addressed to him. The bids will be opened at 1 o'clock p.m. on the 1st day of November, 1871, in the presence of such bidders as may choose to attend. JOHN REID, CASPAR BUTZ, RICHARD ROWETT, Commissioners. Joliet, Ill., Oct. 20, 1871.

For Sale. 20,000 DAMAGED WATCHES STARK & ALLEN, 363 Wabash-av.

Railway Supplies. NOTICE. CRERAR, ADAMS & CO., Have removed to their new warehouse, Michigan-av., foot of Adams-st.

Notice to Shippers. On and after Wednesday, Oct. 25, rates to all points East of Pittsburgh, also to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, and Toronto, and points East will be advanced as follows: On fourth class and bulk meats, 5c per 100 lbs; on flour, 10 cts per barrel over tariff rates of Oct. 2, 1871. WM. STEWART, G. F. A. P., Ft. W. & C. Ry. [illegible] THOMAS HOOPS, G. F. A. Mich. Cent. R. R. CHAS. M. GRAY, Asst. G. F. A. L. S. & M. S. Ry.

The Friends and Patrons of **WM. H. GRUBEY, Merchant Tailor,** Are respectfully informed that he has reopened his business with a complete stock of choice woolens, at No. 10 South Green st., near West Randolph st. Hoping to see all my old customers, and a good many new ones, in my new place of business, I am, respectfully, WM. H. GRUBEY, 10 S. Green st.

Goodrich's Steamers. Daily for Milwaukee and West Shore Ports, 9 a.m. For Grand Haven and Muskegon, Tri-Weekly, 7 p.m. For St. Joseph, Tri-Weekly, 11 p.m. For Green Bay, Menominee, &c., 7 p.m.

Notice to Brewers and Saloon Keepers. The Sands Ale Brewing Company have sold all of their [illegible] & Co. They are authorized to collect and receive the same wherever found, and all persons having any in their possession will please deliver to their order. For SANDS ALE BREWING CO., by F. A. WHEELER, Secretary. Chicago, Oct. 28, 1871. M. B. KENNY, Formerly Kenny & Williams. G. S. STEARNS.

Important Notice. The Honorable Board of Health call upon all to disinfect and purify their premises. Use the new disinfectant, Bromo-Chloralum, for purifying your water closets, catch basins, etc. The Bromo-Chloralum is non-poisonous and inodorous; is a very powerful disinfectant, and will destroy everything that is destructive of health; is recommended by the medical journals and leading physicians of the land. Prepared by TILDEN & CO., Chemists, New Lebanon, New York, and for sale by all wholesale and retail druggists.

A GREAT BARGAIN. TO MANUFACTURING CAPITALISTS; I am offering for sale the one-fourth part (supposed to be 1,000-horse power) of the immense water power of the Illinois River, at Marseilles, LaSalle County, together with 40 acres of high and dry land immediately adjoining, upon the east side of the river. Said water free of expense in keeping in repair the dam. Races and flumes can be made with trifling expense. Terms, one third down, balance in one and two years. For further particulars, call on or address D. WARD, Marseilles, Ill. Or W. H. LAUMAN, 124 Sophia st., Chicago.

Dissolution of Copartnership. The partnership heretofore existing between Joseph B. Wight, A. B. Stevens, and E. A. Jones, special, under the firm name of WIGHT & STEVENS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Joseph B. Wight and A. B. Stevens have formed a copartnership under the same firm name, and will continue their business at their new store on Lake Park, near Jackson st., where they will be pleased to see all their old customers and friends, who are alone authorized to close up the business of the old firm. J. B. WIGHT, A. B. STEVENS, FRED. E. JONES, Att'y for E. A. Jones. Oct. 28, 1871.

Dissolution of Copartnership. The partnership heretofore existing between W. M. Mayo and J. B. Mayo, under the name of W. M. & J. B. Mayo, is dissolved by mutual consent. Either party is authorized to settle accounts of the firm. W. M. MAYO, J. B. MAYO. October 10th, 1871.

Twenty Cents Per Yard Paid for good brick, stone or gravel rubbish, suitable for making hard roads, delivered on North Water st., east of McCormick's Reaper Factory ruins, at Peshtigo Co's yard. Man in attendance to receive and direct delivery, at Peshtigo Co's old office, near corner of St. Clair and North Water sts. October 23, 1871. THE PESHTIGO CO.

One A. B. Taylor 3-Revolution Press, 41x58, in first-class order; price $1,800; one Newberry Press, in good order; price $800; 4 Ross mills for ink or paint, cheap for cash. ALEXANDER CONNELL, 15 Spruce st., N.Y.

Wanted to Purchase. Lot 75 feet by 175 to 195 feet deep, between Van Buren and Monroe sts., west of Wells. Address CHAS. FARGO, 804 W Chicago av.

Printing Presses. One single large cylinder Hoe Press, bed 33x46, new, and one one-half-medium Globe, with a small job office for sale low. Address U. P. HUTCHINGS, St. Louis, Mo.

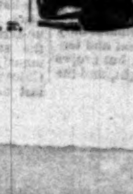
No Fire Has touched the Coal on either of my three Docks, at Kingsbury st., Grove and Twenty-second st. bridge, and east end of Randolph st. bridge. Just purchased. Orders from city or country attended to. DANIEL BOGLE.

STAMPS. We have on hand and are prepared to supply the market with business stamps of every kind of our own manufacture, seal presses, rubber hand stamps, stencil plates, &c. At moderate prices. Write, stating kind and retail. JOHN GARRETT & CO., 201 Broadway, N.Y.

Brick, Brick. Good Red Brick for sale. Will contract for a quantity. JOHN F. SCANLAN, 154 West Adams st.

Bricks For Sale. Address CHAS. W. SANGER & CO., [illegible] Main st., Frankford, Philadelphia, Pa.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, Of All Sizes. Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co, 11 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS Through Line, And Louisiana New Short Route FROM CHICAGO TO KANSAS CITY. On and after Monday, October [illegible], trains will leave and arrive at West Side Union Depot, near Madison st. bridge, as follows:

Leave. 9:00 a.m. (except Sunday) Express Mail, for St. Louis via Main Line. 9:00 a.m. (except Sunday) Fast Express for Kansas City, direct, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo. 4:10 p.m. (except Sunday) Joliet Accommodation. 6:30 p.m. (except Sunday) Night Express for St. Louis via Main Line. On Sunday this train runs to Springfield only. 9:00 p.m. (except Saturday) Lightning Express for St. Louis, via Main Line [illegible] division. 9:00 p.m. (except Saturday) Express for Kansas City, direct, via Jacksonville [illegible].

Arrive. From St. Louis daily—7:15 a.m.; 4:20 p.m. (except Sunday); and 7:50 p.m. (except Monday). From Kansas City daily—7:15 a.m. (except Monday) and 4:30 p.m. (except Sunday). Joliet Accommodation daily [illegible]. No change of day cars [illegible] between Chicago and Kansas City [illegible]. Pullman's Palace Sleeping [illegible] are run on all our lines [illegible]. J. C. McMULLIN, General Superintendent. JAMES CHARLTON, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago.

WHOLESALE MILLINERY. WALSH & HUTCHINSON, 616 Wabash-av., Between Twelfth and Thirteenth [illegible]. Have resumed business, and will be found with An Entire New Stock [illegible]. Orders will receive prompt and special attention. [illegible]

Hart, Asten & Co., 5 and 7 West Madison-st., SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS, Burlap Bags, Gunny Bags, Flour and Paper Sacks, BAGS OF ALL KINDS. Send in your orders and we will fill them promptly.

J. B. MAYO & CO., Jewellers, 408 State-st., near Harrison Court, Successors to W. M. & J. B. Mayo. We are in working order again and prepared to fill orders at once with new goods, arriving every day in the way of Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds, &c. Mr. Travis Mason, our experienced watch and chronometer maker, is still in charge of the repairing department. We can furnish diamonds, [illegible] and repair watches and clocks [illegible] by the fire, at short notice. J. B. MAYO & CO., No. 408 State-st., near Harrison Court.

WHITE LEAD. D. B. SHIPMAN'S White Lead Works REMAIN INTACT. Office and Factory, Fifteenth-st., near [illegible].

Bliss & Williams, Successors to Mayo & Bliss, [illegible] st., Brooklyn, N.Y., manufacturers of [illegible] presses [illegible]. Descriptive catalogue, with prices, sent on application.

GROMMES & ULLRICH, Brokers IN WINES, LIQUORS, CHAMPAGNES AND CIGARS. Nos. 229 and 231 West Madison st., corner Franklin st.

Irish, Bullen & Co., Commission Dealers in Lumber and Shingles [illegible] 4 West Lake st., Room 1.

Dr. W. R. Sherwood, DENTIST, Will resume practice at 439 Wabash av. [illegible] given, and teeth extracted without pain.

CLOTHS.

Field, Benedict & Co. 892 Wabash-av., CHICAGO, ILL., Will open, on Nov. 6, an entire New Stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and TAILORS' TRIMMINGS. We shall in future, as heretofore, maintain our position as the LEADING CLOTH HOUSE in the West. Orders from the trade promptly filled. We shall occupy our New Store, corner Market and Washington-sts., Feb. 1 1872.

SEWING MACHINE.

HOME Shuttle Sewing Machine. The Cheapest Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine in the world. Price, - - $37. Agents wanted. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., General Agents, 247 West Madison-st., Chicago.

SUFFERERS By the late fire who lost their Sewing Machines of whatever make, after having paid from [illegible] on them, can obtain new ones, in place of them by simply continuing their payments till the amount of the lease is paid. Apply at once at the office of the [illegible] Machine, 375 West Madison st., or 317 South Park av. LORD, HOTT & WILLIAMS, General Agents.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE Office of J. B. WILSON, [illegible] West Madison st.

SAFES.

SAFES. MARVIN & CO., No. 17 South Canal st. Are receiving a full line of their celebrated Alum and Dry Plaster Fire-Proof Safes, Burglar Safes, Bank Safes, Vault Doors, Express Boxes, &c. The BEST SAFES ever offered to the people of Chicago. Call and see them before you buy. No. 17 South Canal st., Chicago. No. 265 Broadway, New York. No. 721 Chestnut st., Philadelphia. No. 108 Bank st., Cleveland.

Safes for Sale. I have on hand and offer at a liberal discount, new Safes of different sizes, and from the best makers—Marvin & Co., Herring, Farrel & Sherman, [illegible], and Wilder's patent. Gentlemen wishing to buy a safe will do well to write, stating what size. [illegible], 13 Dey st. (Post Box [illegible]) New York.

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.

Blank Books. Merchants and Bankers needing first-class Blank Books [illegible] should order from WILSON, HINKLE & CO., 137 WALNUT [illegible], CINCINNATI, O.

COMMON COUNCIL.

[illegible]nality for Stealing Iron—[illegible] Side Grades—Report of the [illegible]ce Committee on the Existing [illegible]vy—Grand Total Property [illegible]tion of the City, $333,559,000 [illegible]road Matters—The Fire Lim[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

Penalty for Stealing Iron—
th Side Grades—Report of the
mo Committee on the Existing
Levy—Grand Total Property
tion of the City, $283,589,000
ilroad Matters—The Fire Lim-

...ular meeting of the Council was held yesterday, the President in the chair. Present, ...ley, the President in the chair. Present, ...Kelly—Bolger, Dixon, Otis, Montgomery, ...Kelly—Belcher, Dixon, Otis, Montgomery, ...Bolger, Thompson, Wheeler, Dagg, Tracy, ...Hoyt, Thompson, Wheeler, Dagg, Tracy, ...Bellerant, Hickey, W. B. Powell, I. G. ...Gill, Rinaker, McGrath, Tyler, Schmidt, ...Bolger, McGrath, Tyler, Schmidt, ...Bell Boys, McCauley, Clarke, McCaffrey, ...

The Journal was read and adopted.

The Comptroller to report the expenditures ...ter, and the amount of money in the ...ter, and the amount of money in the ...ment for the month, which it belonged.

...ing of the Committee on the subject ...ment for the month in lieu of the usu...ing to the Committee on Fire and ...ing to the Committee on Fire and ...ing to the Committee on Fire and

The Chicago Tribune.

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TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.
Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.
Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, No. 15 Canal-st., Chicago, Ill.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1871.

Branch Office.
For the accommodation of our customers in the South Division of the city, a branch office of THE TRIBUNE has been established at No. 489 Wabash avenue, in the bookstore of Messrs. Cobb, Andrews & Co., where advertisements and subscriptions, and changes in the delivery of THE TRIBUNE can be left up to 10 p. m., and will receive the same attention as if left at the main office.

UNION NOMINATIONS.

Fire-Proof Ticket for City and County Officers.

Judge of the Superior Court—John A. Jameson.
Judge of the Circuit Court—Samuel W. Fuller.
County Treasurer—Julian S. Rumsey.
County Surveyor—Alexander Wolcott.
Police Commissioner—Jacob Rehm.
State Senator—Artemas Carter.

County Commissioners.

M. C. Stearns,	Manuel Talcott,
Christian Wahl,	Carter H. Harrison,
John Jones,	Joseph Harris,
Charles Kitchcock,	Thos. Lonergan,
B. C. Seily,	Julius White,
John Crawford,	John Herting,
J. H. Pahlman,	Samuel Ashton,

Joseph Medill.

City Officers.

Mayor—Joseph Medill.
Treasurer—D. A. Gage.
Collector—George Von Hollen.
Attorney—Israel N. Stiles.
Clerk Police Court—C. R. Matson.
Police Magistrates—John Summerfield, P. T. Sherlock, W. H. Stickney.

Aldermen.

Wards.		Wards.	
1.	Chauncey T. Bowen.	11.	Henry Sweet.
2.	Arthur Dixon.	12.	Monroe Heath.
3.	Philo J. Warner.	13.	Geo. W. Sherwood.
4.	J. H. McAvoy.	14.	Ezra Cleveland.
5.	R. B. Stone.	15.	J. Vant Wood.
6.	D. Konlick.	16.	Thos. Stout.
7.	William Rawleigh.	17.	G. Mutschlechner.
8.	J. Clowry.	18.	Owen McCarthy.
9.	James McMullen.	19.	Mahlon D. Ogden.
10.	L. L. Bond.	20.	Lambert Tree.

THE CHICAGO WORKINGMEN.

A good deal has been said, and very properly and truthfully said, of the energy shown by the business men of this city under the calamitous exigency which has befallen them. Hardly a man of them but has "come up smiling" after his terrible knockdown, full of pluck and vigor, without the remotest thought that he will ever have to "throw up the sponge." Not a man of them but was hit hard and very hard, right between the eyes, and went to grass at once in the most sudden way; but not one of them that did not come to time, and who is not firm on his pegs again, steadier, readier, and braver than ever. The struggle has come down so much to a display of personal pluck and individual energy, that the condensed language of the P. R. seems to have a peculiar signification, for there has been, and is still, a terrible fight against adverse circumstances, in which nothing but the most absolute self-reliance and the most unhesitating courage in each individual man could be of any avail whatever.

But, true as all this is, there is still another class of the community not less worthy of admiration—even if not more worthy of it—who attract less attention, but whose conduct and character is of the last importance to the welfare of the city. How many working people, that is, people who earn their daily bread by the labor of their hands, were brought to sudden ruin by the fire, it is impossible to tell, but there were certainly some tens of thousands. Now, many of these people lost everything they possessed in the world; and that that everything was little, and not much, only made their case the harder, for they had worked long and hard for that little, and it was the more precious to them in proportion to the self-denial and the time the accumulation had cost them. But their all gone, they have to be fed and clothed, and housed, and there is no alternative for them but to accept such relief as they can get in the first sharp struggle to keep soul and body together. They yield simply to an inexorable necessity; but it is evident that they do not mean to submit to that necessity for a single moment when it is possible to escape from it. The universal testimony of all those engaged in administering to the public wants is that the workingmen, as a class, turn to their work and to providing for themselves and their wives and children as soon as it is possible for them to do so. Insure them shelter, though it be in a barrack, and food for immediate needs, which the wife or the child can get by waiting in line at the dispensing depot, and the head of the family goes off at once to seek for labor which will enable him and his to be once more independent and self-sustaining. The moment he is able to do so he declines further reliance upon the Public Relief, and in some districts the demand has fallen off a third, a half, and even two-thirds during the last week. During the coming week it is estimated that the necessary distribution of bread—and every thing else in proportion—will be diminished, on an average, one-fourth at least throughout the city. The conclusion, of course, is obvious; the laboring people accept aid so long as they cannot help themselves; but as fast as they can get into a condition to help themselves they accept no bread except that which they earn by the sweat of their own brows. Of course, there are individual exceptions; there are idle and vicious, as in all large communities, who will beg, or steal, or go hungry to the verge of starvation, rather than work. But these exceptions are few among us. Nor is the decrease in the number to be fed in the various districts the only evidence of this disposition among the working people. Of the 3,000 houses which the Shelter Committee have given out, nearly all, if not all, are to laboring people. When the applicant has not the skill to put up his house, or the means to hire a carpenter, the committee renders him further aid. But it is a remarkable fact that not one in ten wants any such assistance. He either puts up his house himself, or can earn enough to pay some one else to do it for him; and if, meanwhile, he accepts food from the public depository, it is only to enable him to bridge over his present difficulty till he can get over his head a roof that he can call his own. But, honorable as this disposition among the workingmen of Chicago is, and remarkable, under the circumstances of the times, as an evidence of the high moral tone and the great energy and elasticity which characterizes them as a class, the fact is one which does not surprise the old members of the Relief and Aid Society. The larger proportion of those whom, in previous winters they have been called upon to aid, have made only a single application for assistance; a smaller number have applied only twice, and so on down to a fixed but small number of infirm, indolent, or improvident, who rely permanently upon charity for support. The great mass of those among us who live by the labor of their hands, have cultivated a commendable pride in being independent and self-supporting, and that high principle is bearing good fruit at this most trying time; and, if Chicago shall ever recover her prosperity it will be owing as much to the energy, and industry, and character of her laboring people, as of any other class. It is not them that the grumblers are found who are crying aloud to everybody to come to their help. The laboring man thankfully takes in one hand the chunk of meat and bread that is given him to keep the life in him, and with the other hand goes to work to build his own house or somebody's else, and has neither time nor inclination for growling. As a class, there are none among us with a higher sense of honor on the question of relief, a clearer idea of the condition and necessities of the city, or a more determined will to do their part like men, than the Chicago workingmen, and, grateful as we are, and ought to be, for the fact, we should be no less prompt in acknowledging it.

As if the owners of residences in the burned districts of the city had not already suffered sufficiently, gangs of men and women are daily traversing the ruins, some with bags and some with carts, and carrying off valuable strips of fencing, copper boilers, and other domestic hardware which is of value to the owner. The police authorities should immediately take steps to prevent such outrages by ordering the arrest of all persons found carrying off any valuable articles in their possession, taken from the ruins, who cannot show a clear title to them. If theft of household articles before the fire was a crime, we see no reason why the same offence should not be a crime now; and why it should not be punished with even more than the usual severity. Let the police see to it that the property-owners have what little the fire has left.

TITLES TO REAL ESTATE.

The most important thing to be done now is to restore the land records of Cook County, so that parties who own unincumbered real estate can borrow money on it for the purpose of rebuilding, and so that those who desire to sell a portion of their property in order to improve the rest, can do so. A vast amount of capital has been brought here for investment in real estate, either by mortgage or purchase, but nothing can be done until the Legislature takes some steps to restore the records.

This is not so difficult a matter as it might at first appear. The preservation of the books of two or three of the principal firms engaged in the business of making abstracts, furnishes prima facie evidence of title. Upon this, and such other evidence as may exist, the Legislature must pass a law providing for a judicial examination and decision upon each tract. A title cannot be restored by mere legislation. It must be what the lawyers call res adjudicata. A court of equity could make a good title before the fire, and it can do so equally after the fire. To accomplish the amount of work which will be thrown upon the courts, it will be necessary to have a sufficient number of Masters in Chancery, or Court Commissioners, appointed to take evidence and report to the Judges what equity requires to be done. The mode of procedure would naturally be to publish that on a certain day before a certain Master in Chancery, or Commissioner, testimony would be received to establish the title to a certain lot claimed by A. B. All adverse claimants could thus be duly notified to appear and present the grounds of their claims or forever after hold their peace. The abstract books would furnish prima facie evidence, and it would be for parties objecting to such prima facie evidence to bring forward proofs strong enough to upset the showing of the books. Of course, the fire wipes out several thousand old dower claims, and other technicalities, upon which suits had been brought, or were liable to be brought, to wrest property away from bona fide purchasers. This is the only comfort that can be extracted from the burning of the records; but it is no small consolation to know that, when the titles are restored, they will be "bran new," and that it will no longer be necessary for every buyer to go back to the year One to ascertain whether the seller owns the land which he proposes to convey.

THE REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY.

The card, signed by the officers of the Republic Insurance Company, and published yesterday, is a very unsatisfactory document. What is this company? Was it a swindling affair from the beginning? Was the array of "four thousand names" of bankers, merchants, capitalists and others a fraud, intended to cheat the public? Was it the intention of the officers to hoodwink the public with the appearance of solvency and then to intimidate them into accepting 25 per cent of their losses? Just before this fire, this company issued a circular, virtually informing the public that these four thousand bankers, capitalists, and merchants held themselves in readiness to pay into the treasury of the company, four millions of dollars to cover any loss that might occur to insurers. The loss has come, and it is three millions of dollars. The company has one million of cash. All that the four thousand capitalists have to raise to pay their indebtedness is two millions of dollars, or forty cents on the dollar of their debts. In the face of these notorious facts, the officers have the effrontery to issue the following statement:

"The embarrassments and delays incident to the collection of an assessment upon nearly four thousand stockholders, scattered all over the country, whose subscriptions are not secured by notes or otherwise, must be apparent to any reflecting man. This reflection has induced many to accept twenty-five per cent of their claims rather than await the law's delay and uncertainty of collection."

Had the company before the fire stated that the embarrassments and delays incident to the collection of an assessment upon nearly four thousand stockholders whose subscriptions are not secured by note or otherwise, must be apparent, how many policies would the company have been able to foist upon the public? The alternative is that the company has been a fraud from the beginning. To raise doubts, as the officers now do, as to the possibility of collecting the unpaid subscriptions, is to do the meanest thing that it is possible for a business man to do, viz, to stab his own credit for the purpose of buying up his debts at a discount. The four thousand bankers, capitalists, and merchants cannot now plead that the concern was always bogus, and that they were aiders and abettors of the sham. They must make good this loss, or they can never face the people who have been so grossly swindled. The statement by the officers that they have taken advantage of the present necessities of policy-holders, and have settled with them at twenty-five cents on the dollar, is a disgraceful confession. Corporate or personal character must be sunk very low when it has the face to assure creditors that they had better take twenty-five per cent of their claims than depend upon the honesty of the company to pay even that.

St. Louis is exerting herself vigorously to hold as much as possible of the trade which is now drifting thither from Chicago. Among the measures proposed is the emancipation of the North Missouri Railroad from the double curse of slow management and slower litigation under which it has been laboring of late; also improvements in the very deficient warehousing system of the city; also the usual scheme for barges or boats to New Orleans. On the first of these topics a meeting was held on Saturday evening at which many speeches were made and many resolutions offered; but as the subject was to request certain action of the courts, which are not supposed to be influenced by public meetings, and as the meeting (of 100 men) was divided about evenly on the subject concerning which the court is to be advised, the meeting can hardly be expected to produce any marked effect.

The great drawback of St. Louis, in the race which she is now making (in acknowledged emulation of Chicago) for the trade of the West, is her lack of facilities for distributing to and collecting from that section. The great drawback of Chicago is her lack, (since the fire) of facilities for buying and handling merchandise—our facilities for distributing and collecting being unimpaired. It is absolutely necessary, in order to save our trade, that we should recover the lost facilities faster than our competitors can acquire those which they lack. Otherwise, they can underbid us for trade, and of course get it.

Is there any unnecessary delay in the recuperation of the business of Chicago? We certainly are not prepared to say "no" to this question. The great requisites for our business are capital with which to buy our buildings in which to store and show goods. The prerequisites to these are good real estate titles, as securities on which capital can be obtained in the shape of loans. These titles are still in a state of chaos, from which they cannot, it is said, emerge until the Legislature meets.

The French Government have finally concluded on the mode of reorganizing the army, and the strength of which it shall consist. There are to be 105 regiments of infantry, each to be composed of 3,000 men; 30,000 cavalry, and 60,000 artillerists; total strength of the army on a peace footing, 375,000 men.

This force is to be supported by a nation that contains less population than the United States, and less tax-paying ability, and which has a debt of $4,000,000,000, drawing 5 per cent interest, to take care of. The interest on the French debt, after paying the German indemnity, will amount to $200,000,000 annually. The present amount of interest on our debt is rather less than $115,000,000. People grumble in this country at having to support a standing army of 30,000 men; but the French standing army will be more than twelve times as great. The people of France groan and stagger under their great and needless burden. If they were governed by wise rulers, the standing army would be cut down to 100,000 men, and 275,000 would be liberated from the ranks, and sent home to engage in productive industry, where they could not only support themselves, but help to support the State. The gain to that nation by diminishing the army to 100,000 men would equal the interest on their enormous debt.

A correspondent complains that several of the Hartford insurance companies doing business in this city are not acting in good faith towards the holders of their policies. They have all got out new statements of their condition, which exhibit a most remarkable shrinkage of assets. We give the comparative statements:

Companies.	Assets. Jan. 1, 1871.	Oct. 1871.	Shrinkage.
Merchants	$546,095	439,035	$107,060
City	548,387	419,218	129,169
Connecticut	405,068	335,328	69,740
Putnam	770,783	498,003	272,780
Totals	$2,264,333	$1,676,471	$587,864

The companies are requiring claimants to sign agreements in which they promise only to pay a percentage of ascertained losses. By representing their assets at less and the losses more than the truth, these and other companies may succeed in getting assignments of policies from needy sufferers, and pocket the money honestly due to the insured. Our correspondent urges that it would be more honorable for these companies to go at once into bankruptcy, and divide honestly all they have among their victims.

One of the Philadelphia papers mentions that the subscriptions in that city in aid of Chicago amounted on Wednesday, October 11, to $100,000, and was subsequently increased to half a million of dollars, and that no mention of this has been made in the Chicago papers. The omission, if there has been any, has not been owing to any desire to do injustice to the noble men and women of Philadelphia, whose words of cheer and substantial aid, coming to us in the very hour of our distress, told us that the whole country was our friend and its stores at our service. No one but a citizen of Chicago can ever tell how much these kindly messages did to raise our spirits, and lead us from thoughts of disaster to work for rebuilding the city and resumption of trade.

Somebody has been robbing the city of Philadelphia. It seems that certificates of loans have been held by the public officers to be disposed of according to necessity. A result of this loose way of doing business is that there are out and in the hands of bona-fide purchasers $600,000 of city bonds, for which there is no money in the City Treasury. To add to the complication, the City Comptroller gives notice that he will not pay interest on these bonds, thus virtually repudiating that portion of the debt.

The Democratic Banner, published at Fayette, Howard County, Missouri, frankly confesses it is "not sorry" for the destruction of Chicago and the suffering of the people, and thinks "it is the bitter chalice coming home to wicked lips." Several other Democratic papers at the South express the same feeling, which, however, is not shared in by any respectable portion or number of the Southern people.

THE NEW YORK INVESTIGATION

Report of the Associated Committee of Citizens.

From the New York Tribune, Oct. 28.

To the Chairman of the Joint Committee of Supervisors and Aldermen Appointed to investigate the public accounts of the City and County of New York:

The committee invited by the Committee of the Board of Supervisors and the Board of Aldermen, to "undertake an impartial investigation of the city and county accounts," would further report that they entered upon their labors without any knowledge of the extent of the city and county indebtedness, and without definite opinions in regard to the charges of corruption and fraud, alleged against those now holding prominent offices. In this investigation, your committee have reached the following conclusions:

1. The debt of our city is doubling every two years.
2. $3,200,000 have been paid for repairs on armories and drill rooms, the actual cost of which was less than $250,000.
3. Over $11,000,000 have been charged for outlays on an unfinished Court House, for which building completed an honest estimate of real cost would be less than $3,000,000.
4. Safes, carpets, furniture, cabinet work, painting, plumbing, gas and plastering, have cost $7,289,858.81, which are valued by competent persons, after a careful examination, at $624,180.40.
5. $460,000 have been paid for $48,000 worth of lumber.
6. The printing, advertising, stationery, etc., of the city and county, have cost in two years and eight months, $7,168,212.23.
7. A large number of persons are on the pay-rolls of the city whose services are neither rendered nor required.
8. Figures upon warrants and vouchers have been fraudulently altered, and payments have been repeatedly made on forged indorsements.

With these facts before them, your committee are compelled to report to you that, in their judgment, frauds and robberies of the most infamous character have been committed, with the connivance and co-operation of some of the officials who were appointed to guard the interests of the people.

The condition of the city and county finances, as shown by these investigations, has served to destroy all confidence in the management of the present city officials.

While not desiring to arrest the important improvements now in progress, your committee still deem it absolutely essential to the credit of the city that expenditures in all departments be reduced to the lowest possible limits; that every officer and salaried employe whose services are not indispensable be discharged, or requested to resign; that contracts be subjected to the most rigid scrutiny, and all expenditures be reduced to an amount clearly within the financial ability of the Treasury.

The demands upon the City Treasury will necessitate the borrowing of large sums of money at an early day. An appeal must be made to moneyed institutions and to capitalists. Beside the $20,000,000 due as taxes, $18,000,000 are required to meet current expenses and obligations maturing on the 15th of next January. After that, $18,000,000 to $20,000,000 will be demanded for the first 10 months of the ensuing year, under the most economical administration of the city finances. Your committee regard as futile any attempt to borrow these large sums of money while the city is controlled by its present management.

The existing debt of the city is entirely within the ability of the people. But if the expenditures and frauds of the past two and a half years are to be longer continued, your committee cannot but view with alarm the consequences to the credit and prosperity of the city. They are, however, of the opinion that the tax-paying citizens and the moneyed institutions will cheerfully respond to the full extent of the requirements of the Treasury, if confidence in the administration of the City and County Government can be restored.

Your committee have accomplished the object of their appointment, as far as possible, without the additional power to send for persons and papers. We had reason to hope that the committee would be invested with this power, but that hope has been disappointed. Nothing, therefore, remains for us but to submit the results of the investigation, which are embodied in our successive reports. We have endeavored to discharge with fidelity the duty of the trust committed to our charge, and we deeply regret the necessity of exposing to public view a record of such unexampled and appalling municipal frauds.

Respectfully submitted, by order of the committee,
WM. A. BOOTH, Chairman.

A Dangerous Structure.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In your article on "Fire Limits," this morning, you ask, "Are the wooden buildings, etc., going up under permits of the Board of Public Works?" Note the following item, and judge for yourself: On the east side of North Peoria street is a three-story and-basement wooden shell, put up a year or two ago, and for some time used as a planing mill and sash factory, but for some months it has been unoccupied. Since the fire it has been purchased or leased by parties for a candy factory, and they are now engaged in enlarging it to double its former size, making a ... [illegible] ... INDIGNATION.
Chicago, Oct. 30.

The Bricklayers of Chicago.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I notice that some of the dailies of Chicago ... [illegible] ... A BRICKLAYER.

—A tragedy enacted a year ago at ... [illegible] ...

LOCAL POLITICS.

Meeting of the Candidates on the Union Ticket.

Conventions of the Sorehead Republicans and Democrats.

A Conference Proposed Between the Parties—A Day of Wrangling.

THE UNION FIRE TICKET.

Meeting of Candidates.

A meeting of the candidates on the Union Ticket was held in the High School building yesterday morning, Carter H. Harrison in the chair.

Arthur Dixon moved that the Chair appoint a committee, consisting of two from each Division of the city and one from the county, to confer with the existing Campaign Committee, with a view to the selection of a Campaign Committee to conduct the election.

The motion was agreed to, and the Chair appointed David A. Gage and Arthur Dixon, of the South Division; Joseph Medill and Thomas Clowry, of the West Division; Conrad Folz and Lambert Tree, of the North Division, and David S. Hammond, of the county.

David A. Gage moved that a notice be inserted in each of the daily papers requesting all of the candidates and the Campaign Committee to meet at the High School building at 10 o'clock, sharp, Oct. 31. Agreed to.

St. Clair Sutherland moved that no man nominated on the Union Ticket be allowed to decline. Agreed to.

Sam Ashton moved that the previous motion be reconsidered, and that the motion to reconsider lie on the table. Agreed to.

The meeting then adjourned.

REPUBLICAN SOREHEADS.

Morning Session.

The Republican Cook County Convention met at 11 yesterday in Rice & Jackson's Hall, and was called to order by Mr. Dalton, who presided over the meeting held last Wednesday.

After the delegates had taken their seats, the Chair said they were called scallawags; in order to prove they were not, the Secretary would read the call under which they met.

The Secretary read it.

A. S. Salisbury moved the Committee on Credentials appointed on Wednesday be requested to continue in office.

It was agreed to.

During the absence of the committee, the Chair suggested that speeches were in order.

Accordingly Mr. Reynolds, the auctioneer, got on a chair and made a speech.

There were calls for "Major" Phelps, C. C. P. Holden, and General Mann, but they did not reply.

General Reynolds, from the Committee on Credentials, submitted a report. Hugh Reid headed the Second Ward delegation and J. P. Hodnett appeared from the Eighteenth Ward. The report was adopted.

C. N. Holden was chosen permanent Chairman, and said the work before them was a hard one, harder than in any convention he had ever attended. The nominees they were to match had been curiously made up, and had claims they must meet.

E. G. Hook, of Evanston, C. C. Kohlsaat, and Dan Shepard were elected Secretaries.

The Chair suggested the immediate election of a Cook County Committee, the old one being defunct.

"Major" Phelps, of the Tanners, moved the members of each ward delegation elect a man to act for the ensuing year.

The suggestion was adopted.

The Chair announced to candidates that they were hurting themselves by circulating too freely among the delegates. They were known.

The committee is as follows: First Ward, Ed. Longley; Second, Hugh Reid; Third, Simon Donald Phelps; Fourth, E. J. Thomas; Fifth, Chas. Holland; Sixth, Fred. Leibrandt; Seventh, T. Loding; Eighth, G. W. Gardner; Ninth, P. C. Feeney; Tenth, Alvin Salisbury; Eleventh, R. Henderson; Twelfth, O. L. Mann; Thirteenth, B. M. Mann; Fourteenth, James Quirk; Fifteenth, J. J. McGrath; Sixteenth, Conrad Folz; Seventeenth, Louis Schaffner; Eighteenth, Thos. Cannon; Nineteenth, Wm. M. Clarke; Twentieth, G. A. Busse. County Towns—R. D. Hurd, R. S. Williamson, J. L. Swigler, John Humphrey, F. Munson, C. W. Sherwood, H. H. Charenburg.

C. W. Sherwood said this was an emergency case. Many men who had never voted would vote next Tuesday for the best men. Unless they put up good names, the other ticket, which was a strong one, would win. They would not make up a good ticket in the convention. So he moved that a committee be made up of one from each ward, and ten from the county, to make nominations. Then the convention might adjourn till the next day, after asking the Democrats to get up a similar committee.

"Major" Phelps, of the Ohio Thirty-days' squirrel hunters, recognized the emergency, and thought a Republican Convention could nominate men to meet it. No central committee could do it. The Democratic Central Committee had pocketed the party for three years, and the Republican Central Committee was trying the same thing. He was opposed to doing away with the old-fashioned way of making nominations. If it was agreed that the Democrats were to have certain offices, let the committee only decide what offices they were to have. If they did otherwise they conceded all to the Central Committee. They should stick to their principle of nominations in convention. If they conceded it to a committee of thirty, they would concede it to one of ten. He moved the last motion be laid on the table.

General Mann opposed Mr. Sherwood's motion.

Mr. Jones said the first mistake was when the Republican Convention was called; the next when it was cancelled, and the next when the Central Committee acted as it did.

Mr. Sherwood withdrew his motion.

General Mann's motion to appoint a committee of two from the North, three from the South, four from the West Side, and four from the county, to be appointed, to confer with a Democratic committee to agree on a division of offices, was adopted.

The Chair appointed the committee as follows: South Side, W. T. Hancock, E. J. Thomas, S. D. Phelps; West Side, R. P. Derickson, O. L. Mann, John Buehler, William Reinhardt; North Side, J. A. Nelson, W. K. Sullivan; county towns, John Humphrey, C. H. Dalton, Theodore Schultz, and M. Blahm.

On motion of "Major" Phelps, the Chair was authorized to appoint a Committee of Seven on Resolutions.

The convention then adjourned till half-past 2 o'clock.

Afternoon Session.

The convention re-assembled at half-past 2.

The Chair announced the following, as the Committee on Resolutions: Stephen D. Phelps, K. K. Jones, H. N. Hibbard, C. W. Sherwood, R. P. Derickson, Fred. Sherer, John Herting, John Humphrey, and John Collins.

C. W. Sherwood renewed his motion for a committee to present names to the convention the next day.

A motion to lay Mr. Sherwood's motion on the table was agreed to.

K. K. Jones was sorry that Mr. Sherwood's motion was lost, and hoped they would not nominate candidates in town-meeting fashion.

John Pope Hodnett made a speech.

C. W. Sherwood moved that the delegates from each Commissioner's district be allowed to make their own nominations.

The motion was agreed to.

The Committee on Division of Offices reported, recommending that the Democrats have the following offices: Judge of the Circuit Court, City Collector, Police Commissioner, seven County Commissioners (two from each division and one from the county), City Attorney, Clerk of Police Court, West Side Police Magistrate, West Side Town Clerk, North Side Town Supervisor, North Side Collector.

It was moved the report be accepted, except as to Police Commissioner and County Commissioners.

Mr. Hibbard moved to recommit the matter, with instructions that the Police Commissioner could not be conceded, nor more than six Commissioners.

Alderman Clarke moved that they concede the State Senator.

General Mann said the Democrats had declined that. He believed if the committee were to try again they could harmonize.

Much time was wasted in speeches.

The committee was directed to again confer with the Democracy.

The convention adjourned till 10 this morning.

DEMOCRATIC SOREHEADS.

Morning Session.

The Cook County Democratic Convention assembled yesterday morning in Orpheus Hall, No. 70 West Lake street. The hall was crowded, and the absence of ventilation, together with the tobacco smoke, rendered the atmosphere choking and disagreeable.

Ald. Montgomery called the convention to order, and moved that ex-Alderman Comiskey take the chair. Without further ceremony, Mr. Comiskey took the chair.

Mr. Austin Doyle was, on motion, declared the Secretary of the convention.

On motion, the Chair appointed the following Committee on Permanent Organization: Messrs. Hildreth, Lyman, Batterman, Montgomery, and Barry.

The committee retired to consult, whereupon much confusion prevailed. After an absence of ten minutes they reported the following permanent officers: President, Hon. J. B. Atwood; Secretaries, J. J. Crowley and Albert Nicholson.

Judge Atwood took the platform and said he was glad to hear the alarm bell sounded, no matter by whom. He was glad to hear the Democracy aroused to the defence of their principles, when they seemed in peril—especially the principle of the right of representation. And then he added:

"'Tis not in mortals to command success;
But we'll do more, Sempronius, we'll deserve it."

But the quotation was cut short by the voice of Supervisor Stephens, moving the appointment of a committee of seven on credentials.

Ald. Montgomery moved to amend by the election of a member of the committee from each ward and five from the country. This motion prevailed.

The committee was found to consist of a large proportion of the delegates. It was found that having two delegations from the Sixth Ward seriously complicated affairs ... [illegible] ... delegate from the Sixth Ward, and referring the claims of all parties to the Committee on Credentials.

This ingenious maneuvre was entirely successful, and the committee retired.

Ald. Montgomery wanted a speech, and suggested the name to his friend, Mr. Meech.

Somebody else said Van Arsdale.

After half an hour's interval, Judge Atwood called the meeting to order ... [illegible] ...

Judge Van Arman was ... [illegible] ...

Mr. Reynolds rose to defend himself ... [illegible] ...

The convention was called to order, and the Committee on Credentials reported. They allowed each delegation from the Sixth Ward to cast half a vote, and reported the names of delegates admitted.

A Democrat, whose name was found to be O'Leary, of the Ninth Ward, protested against the admission of any of the delegates from that ward. They were bogus men, placed by some designing party upon the roll. The real delegates elected had been stricken off the list and the substitution made.

Mr. Comiskey said he had done it. He wished Mr. O'Leary would allow his name to be added.

Mr. O'Leary having insinuated himself in somewhere, looked blandly on the mainland, and said he would.

By a vote of the convention he was allowed to be placed on the list as a delegate.

Mr. O'Leary then said he had some remarks to make, and wanted to make them. [Cries of "That's so," "Sit down."] but would take his seat if the convention wished it.

The convention did wish it, and said so.

The report of the committee was then adopted.

Ald. Montgomery moved the appointment of a committee of thirteen to confer with the Republicans.

A Democrat said he moved to amend by adding three from the country.

Mr. William Young wanted to amend by ignoring the action "of the so-called Democratic Central Committee." He moved that the Chair appoint a Central Committee for the ensuing year.

Mr. Comiskey agreed with him, and moved to lay all other motions on the table.

Mr. Reynolds was accused of being a delegate to both Republican and Democratic Conventions, and rose to explain.

The motions were all laid on the table.

Mr. John Comiskey moved to elect a Central Committee.

Mr. Young said the Central Committee had assumed powers which God only knew were never exercised in a limited monarchy, to wit: the assumption of a Constable. A gentleman said it was an Outrage.

Mr. Reynolds said he hoped no man would be excited unnecessarily.

It was moved that the Central Committee should consist of one delegate from each ward and seven from the country. Carried.

The convention took a recess for ten minutes to nominate members.

The convention having come to order, the Chair said that a committee had been sent from the Republican Convention.

Mr. Dalton, of the Republican Committee, said they were ready to co-operate with the Democrats to the number of thirteen.

It was moved by Mr. Silverman that a committee of thirteen be appointed by the Chair to confer with the Republican Committee.

The motion prevailing, the Chair appointed the following Committee: Frank Silverman, A. Nicholson, James Lyman, W. Goggin, J. A. Montgomery, W. H. Young, Mike Evans, George Hotaling, J. W. Enright, John Comiskey, Austin Doyle, and Stephen Keogh.

Mr. James Lyman said there were men on that committee who were tricksters. He could name them. He wanted them to give pledges.

Mr. Dalton, of the Republican Committee, said he was waiting, and wanted the convention to understand that he was in session at Rice & Jackson's Hall, where they would meet the Democrats, unless some better place be named.

The appointments by the Chair were ratified by the convention.

The committee appointed to nominate the Central Committee reported the following; the Chair having again called the wandering delegates to order: P. McHugh, A. P. Foley, Geo. Braham, Miles A. Kehoe, Thomas Harrold, John Comiskey, John Gillan, John T. Walsh, John C. Richberg, A. S. Alexander, J. W. Enright, Hugh McLaughlin, Frank Silverman, David Murphy, W. C. McClure, Daniel Cameron, Pat. Carroll, Theodore Gunther, J. Keogh, Alfred Ward, E. R. Clark, Paul Hunter.

The convention then took a recess until 3 o'clock.

Afternoon Session.

The convention came to order pursuant to adjournment.

The names of George Meech and Theodore Schintz were added to the Central Committee.

A furious wrangle again occurred in the Sixth Ward delegation, during which Supervisor Stephens said the remainder were bullies and his life was not safe among them. The difficulty was finally adjusted by the election of Mark Sheridan as delegate from the Sixth Ward.

Mr. Jacob Klein spoke.

The Committee on Conference reported that they had obtained 10 offices for the Democracy and given 14 to the Republicans. The latter gentlemen had gotten the following offices: Judge of the Superior Court, County Treasurer, State Senator, County Surveyor, 8 County Commissioners, Mayor, City Treasurer, Police Justice on the North and South Sides, Town Supervisor on the South and West Sides, Collector on the North and West Sides, and Town Clerk on the North and South Sides. The Democrats had the following offices: Judge of the Circuit Court, Police Commissioner, 7 County Commissioners (two from each division and one from the county) City Collector, City Attorney, Clerk of the Police Court, Police Justice on the West Side, Town Supervisor, North Side; Collector, South Side; Town Clerk, West Side.

The report was received with great excitement.

Mr. Richberg moved to recommit the report, with instructions to demand the City Treasurership.

This motion was laid on the table after a warm debate.

The report was adopted with loud applause.

The convention then adjourned, to meet in the same place at 10 o'clock this morning.

The North Side.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In your article of this morning, headed "The New Government Buildings," you observe with truth and justice that a dozen places can be selected equally fit and convenient to the centre of business as the present location, and may be purchased for $600 per front foot, within, say, half a mile of the Court House. As a citizen and observer of events in Chicago the last twenty years, your wise proposition I wish to support by an additional statement of facts, worthy, as I believe, of still greater public consideration. The North Side, always, by some unforeseen circumstance or fatality, has been hitherto neglected, uncared for, and, as you well know, left completely in the shade. Now, there is no part of Chicago more centrally located than from Chicago avenue to the river. No one can deny that it is fully as available for business purposes as the South Side; has on either side, as well as the South, lake and river, tunnel, bridges, paved streets, &c. This section is in the very heart of the city proper, and its lots and parcels of land can be purchased in any quantity needed at one half, perhaps one third, what you call cheap, namely: $600 per front foot. If this is so, and I stand prepared to prove it, with several other property-holders in addition, all of whom are anxious to make the offer if desired,—why not, then, at this time, if the city authorities and powerful interested parties are not anxious to continue plundering the taxpayers of Chicago, embrace this offer?

What right has South Chicago to all the public buildings? What right, also, has South Chicago to try to grab everything of value, and ignore altogether the just rights of both North and West Chicago? This thing has been doing too long, because public opinion has not been called successfully to it, and because, although North Chicago contains, or did contain, many good and wealthy citizens, yet, up to this, they have done nothing either to encourage that section or prevent a monopoly of everything valuable by the South Side.

Everyone can see how unfair this is. North and West, united, have paid, for years, as much taxes toward the support of these public establishments, and have at all times the balance of power, and, although I should be the last to throw a damper or firebrand on, or amidst, the efforts being now made to rebuild and improve our destroyed yet grand city, I think, in laying out the people's money for public improvements in the future, North Chicago should not be forgotten, but a stimulant of some kind given it, to encourage its immediate rebuilding and future growth. Nature has laid out the south part of North Chicago for business purposes, perhaps better than any other section, but certainly far and away above all other parts of the city. The northern part of North Chicago excels for private residences. Our great driveway, or northeastern boulevard, will, in a short time, be worthy the admiration of visitors from all parts; and, of all our improvements, will add most to the pleasure and joy of all our citizens. The whole world does not produce so grand and healthful a drive; and this great northeastern boulevard will, in a few years, have raised and dotted on its borders, even into Evanston, some of the most beautiful mansions and residences to be found in any country. It is but right, then, that the people and officials of the whole city should anticipate these improvements by giving us a helping hand in some public manner, and offer some stimulant to the great efforts to be made.

Nothing can, or will, so much encourage North Side citizens to rebuild that hitherto forgotten but beautiful section as to locate some public buildings there. That section, or square, embracing Erie street on the north and Indiana street to the south, Franklin street to the east and Townsend to the west, contains nine full blocks, and would, I think, be sufficient for the public needs of Chicago for all time. If not, you can add to it at pleasure, at less than one half what you deem cheap, namely, $600 per front foot. This section is central, and connected by two bridges with the West, and quite adjacent to two bridges to the South, and there is now no impediment to the building of a great central triangular tunnel, for all purposes of travel between North, West, and South Chicago, at Market street, and for the distribution of gas and water and for sewerage purposes, in the very central point of Chicago proper.

I cannot see why these suggestions are not worthy of consideration and investigation. For the sake of the patient and unobtrusive citizens of the hitherto forgotten and ill-treated North Side, be good enough, Mr. Editor, to give us your opinion on this important subject.

Let those in power divide the spoils, if they will, justly, between each section of the city; but let the whole city rise or fall together and let there be a brotherhood of justice between all, in order to consummate our great destiny.

A NORTH SIDE CITIZEN.
CHICAGO, Oct. 29.

Experiences of Children in the Northern Fires.

A Port Huron correspondent of the Detroit *Post* says: "You have already been told the story of the little boat load of children, carried from Rock Falls to Canada, and saved in spite of storm, and hunger and exposure. I saw Mrs. Mann, the mother of these children, who arrived here yesterday morning on board the Huron. She had given up all of them for lost ... [illegible] ...

Utah Women in Favor of Polygamy.

The character of the petition from Utah ... [illegible] ...

—During the past summer, says the Sacramento (Cal.) Union, hundreds or thousands of sheep were grazed upon the high Sierras, at altitudes ranging from 4,000 to 8,000 feet above sea level.

C. A. WHITE'S BEAUTIFUL Songs, Duetts, Quartettes and ... SONGS WITH CHORUS ... BALLAD ... THE FOLIO The Musical Journal of ... SHEET MUSIC AND MUSIC ... Anchor Line ... Steam every Wednesday ... NEW YORK, GLASGOW, LONDON, BREMEN, CHRISTIANA, &c. ... To the Sufferers by the ... THE WEED Sewing Machine ...

OBITUARY.

Sir Roderick Impey Murchison.

Sir Roderick I. Murchison, President of the British Geological and Geographical Societies, died in London, October 22, at the ripe age of 79 years. The decease of this distinguished scientific scholar will create a painful void in the world in which he has moved so long.

Sir Roderick Impey Murchison, Bart., K. C. B., D. C. L., LL.D., F. R. S., etc., was the eldest son of Kenneth Murchison, Esq., of Taradale, Ross-shire, where the subject of our sketch was born, February 19, 1792. He was educated at Durham Grammar School and the Military College of Marlow. ... [illegible] ...

Thomas Ewing, Sr.

The Hon. Thos. Ewing, Sr., died at his home in Lancaster, Ohio, Oct. 26. Mr. Ewing has been a prominent man in the politics of this country. He was born near West Liberty, Ohio County, Virginia, December 28, 1789 ... [illegible] ...

Charles Babbage.

Charles Babbage, the mathematician and philosopher, died in England, October ... He was born in the year 1792. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and graduated in the Cambridge University. During his earlier studies he perceived that the logarithmic tables then in use ... [illegible] ... Mr. Babbage was an English Liberal of the most advanced views in politics. He sought the Parliamentary representation of Finsbury in 1832, but was defeated at the election.

EXTRAORDINARY CRIME.

Wife-Murder by a Distinguished Clergyman.

From a London (Eng.) Paper.

An extraordinary and frightful tragedy was brought to light yesterday at the house of the Rev. J. S. Watson, M. A., who was for many years head master of the Proprietary Grammar School, at Stockwell ... [illegible] ...

"In a fit of fury I have killed my wife. Often and often have I endeavored to restrain myself, but my rage overcame me, and I struck her down. Her body will be found in the little room off the library. I hope she will be buried as becomes a lady of birth and position. She is an Irish lady, and her name is Anne. The key will be found in a letter on the table."

And then follows a word which has been erased, but which is apparently a surname. On seeing this letter Dr. Rugg immediately rushed up stairs to the bedside of Dr. Watson, whom he found in a very weak state and speechless, apparently suffering from some violent poison ... [illegible] ...

The South Carolina Ku-Klux—Arrests and Flights by Wholesale.

Spartanburg, S. C. (Oct. 23) Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

... [illegible] ...

Columbia, S. C., Oct. 23.—The people of this section are in a state of feverish excitement over the recent developments in the Ku-Klux question ... [illegible] ...

Spartanburg, S. C. (Oct. 23) Correspondence of the New York Herald.

It is estimated that over 3,000 men have absconded in the three counties of Spartanburg, Union, and York ... [illegible] ...

A FORGER'S CAREER.

How an Accomplished Scoundrel Swindled ... Thousands of Dollars from ... Companies—Three Banks ... Numerous Forgeries—Particulars of His Arrest.

From the New York Tribune, Oct. 28.

... [illegible] ...

The Chicago Tribune.

From the Advent Christian Times (Buchanan, Mich.)

... [illegible] ...

From the Newell (Iowa) Times. ... From the Warren (Ill.) Sentinel. ... From the Dubuque Telegraph. ... From the Viroqua (Wis.) Censor. ... From the Oquawka (Ill.) Spectator. ... From the Quebec (Can.) Chronicle. ... From the Shelby County (Ill.) Union. ... [illegible] ...

Larceny of a Railroad Train.

The Memphis Avalanche of the 24th instant contains the following statement of the larceny of a train, which has been briefly alluded to in our dispatches: ... [illegible] ...

—The following is Colorado's railroad ... [illegible] ...

AND COMMERCIAL.

... [illegible] ...

AND COMMERCIAL.

[illegible]

Bran was firmer, with sales of 10 tons at $14.00, and 10 tons $14.75 on track.

Wheat was irregular and weak, averaging 1c lower than on Saturday, for no special reason except the secondary one that New York was quoted lower after our weakness had been reported there. The news from Europe indicates a larger demand from that continent for breadstuffs than for several years past, and some holders were firm in consequence, and refused to sell, but the majority were weak on seller November, wanting to place their property before delivery on Wednesday. [illegible]

Corn was active but weak, averaging ¾c lower than on Saturday, for much the same reason as wheat—anxiety to place present property, and the fear of large receipts next month, of new as well as old corn. [illegible]

Oats were moderately active, but easier, the market opening at 29½c for regular, and closing at 29½c for do., with 30c for gilt edged receipts. [illegible]

Rye was quiet and a shade easier, closing steady at 61c for No. 1 or No. 2. [illegible]

Barley was less active and weak. [illegible]

LATER.

The grain in the burned elevators was sold to-day. [illegible]

The produce markets were very quiet in the afternoon. [illegible]

Live Stock Market.

Monday Evening, Oct. 30.

CATTLE—Received since Saturday, 1,386. The improved tone of Eastern advices induced a firmer feeling among operators here, and the better grades of shipping cattle were in demand at ¼a½c advance on the prices current last week. The supply, as will be seen, was unusually light, so that although the demand was far from being active, holders found no difficulty in disposing of all desirable lots at the advance noted above. Butchers' stock and stock steers were not quotably higher, though firmer in sympathy with the market for the upper grades. The extreme range was $2.00a6.62½—the inside for inferior mixed lots and the outside for extra. Most of the transfers were at $3.75a4.75. The market closed firm.

HOGS—The receipts since Saturday have been 7,850. The hog trade was a little slack to-day, but a tolerably firm feeling prevailed and the closing prices of last week were sustained. Packers were in attendance, but there were few sales reported in their favor, the demand being chiefly on New York and Boston account. Sales were reported at $3.90a4.00 for common to medium, and at $4.05a4.20 for good to strictly choice—chiefly at $4.00a4.15. The market closed quiet and steady.

SHEEP—Received since Saturday, 873. There was a fair inquiry for good to choice grades, but common thin lots were neglected. There was no important change in prices, which may be quoted steady at $3.00a4.50 for common to choice.

Lumber Market.

Monday Evening, Oct. 30.

The market for cargo lumber was quite active to-day, and prices were a shade firmer. The following sales were reported:

Cargo of schr. Rhoder, Muskegon, 135 m ft piece stuff, $17.00. Sold by C. Deming & Co.

Cargo of schr. Robert Howlett, Grand Haven, 150 m ft strips and boards, $20.00. Sold by E. M. Doubleday.

Cargo of schr. Holmes, from Grand Haven, 130 m ft boards and strips, at 22.00. Sold by E. M. Doubleday.

Cargo of schr. Fanny and Floy, Grand Haven, 85 m ft strips and boards, 22.00. Sold by E. M. Doubleday.

Cargo of barge Wyoming, Grand Haven, 140 m ft common mixed, 16.00. Sold by E. M. Doubleday.

Cargo of schr. Leo, Grand Haven, 85 m ft joists and scantling, 16.50. Sold by E. Doubleday.

Cargo schooner Elva, from Grand Haven, 85 m ft Hemlock and inferior common, at $13. Sold by E. M. Doubleday.

Cargo schooner Raleigh, from Ludington, 150 m ft joist and scantling at $17; wormy at $16.

Cargo schooner Falcon, from Ludington, 110 m ft joist, scantling and wormy at $16.

Cargo Aldrich, from Two Rivers, 110 m ft boards, strips and 2-inch at $17.25; 85 m pcs lath at $2.75. All sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo scow Milton, from White Lake, 115 m ft common mixed at $17 for 1-inch and 17.50 for inch; lath at $2.75. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schooners P. Hayden and Wescott, from Muskegon, 120 and 82 m ft boards at $21. Sold by Davis & Mason.

Cargo of schrs Speed, Annie O'Hanson and Ithaca, from Muskegon. Boards at 20.00 and lath at 2.75.

Cargo of schr Lavinda, from Muskegon, 107 m ft Boards and strips at 18.00; 6 m lath at 2.75.

Cargo of schr Walhalla, from Muskegon, strips and boards at 19.00; lath at 2.75. All sold by Chas. Deming & Co.

Cargo of schr Mary Nan, from Green Bay, 1,300 m sawed shingles, at 3.50; 250 m star No. 1 shingles at 1.50. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo of schr Catchpole, Manistee, 135 m joist and scantling, at 17.00 for 18 ft and under, and 18.00 for over 18. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo of schr Josee, Muskegon, 130 m strips and boards, at 19.00. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo of schr G. L. Foster, Manistee, 150 m joist and scantling, at 17.00 for 18 ft and under, 18.00 for over. Sold by John Mason, Loomis & Co.

Cargo of schr Adriatic, Muskegon; 135 m ft culls, at 12.00; piece stuff at 17.00. Sold by Wm. Meglade.

Cargo of prop New Era, Muskegon, 123 m lath, at 2.75. Sold by W. Meglade.

Cargo of barge Comet, Muskegon, 213 m piece stuff, at 16.00. Sold by W. Meglade.

ON TRACK.

Shingles were firm and in good demand. We quote:

A, or Star	$3.25a3.75
No. 1, sawed	1.50a1.75

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

AT THE YARDS.

The demand continues good, with no change in prices. We quote:

First clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	$50.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@48.00
Third clear, 1 inch	35.00@37.00
Third clear, thick	40.00@42.50
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00
First and second clear siding, together	25.00@30.00
Common siding	[illegible]
Common flooring, dressed, first	[illegible]
Common flooring, dressed, second	25.00@27.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upwards	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	30.00@35.00
B stock boards	25.00@28.00
Common boards, joists, scantling, small timber, &c., 16 feet and under	18.00@20.00
Fencing	18.00@20.00
Joists and scantling, 18@24 feet	20.00@24.00
Pickets, square	16.00@17.00
Pickets, flat	[illegible]
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	3.25@3.50
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.25@2.75
Sawed shingles, A or star	3.75@4.00

The Daily Market.

BUTTER—The movement in this article was on a liberal scale, so far at least as good to choice qualities were concerned, and the prevalent feeling was one of firmness. The arrivals continue liberal, but as yet there is no considerable accumulation, and the indications are that present prices will be sustained. We quote good to choice at 20a25c, and common to fair at 14a18c.

BAGGING—In this branch of the market a fair business was doing, and the feeling was firm all around. The stocks are now ample, and are filled with as little delay as before the fire. We repeat our list as follows: [illegible]

BUILDING MATERIALS—As active business was doing in building materials and the market was firm for all articles in the list, though of most descriptions the supply is ample. [illegible]

BEANS—The demand continues in excess of the supply, and prices remain firm. [illegible]

CIDER—Is more plenty and lower. [illegible]

COOPERAGE—Is steady and unchanged. [illegible]

CHEESE—No new features were noted in the market. Neither the local, nor the interior demand was particularly urgent, but business was better than could reasonably be expected and in sympathy with the eastern market the feeling was firm. The stocks are fair and in fine condition. We quote: New York factory, 15a15½c; Ohio factory, 13a14c; Western, 13a14c.

COAL—Was in good request to supply country orders and to meet the wants of local consumers, and prices ruled steady and uniform. The arrivals continue liberal. We quote: Lehigh prepared, $9.50; Lackawana, 9.00; Erie, 8.50; Walnut Hill, 8.50; Indiana, 7.50; Hocking Valley, 7.50; Wilmington, 5.50.

EGGS—[illegible]

FRUITS—Dried—[illegible]

GREEN FRUITS—[illegible]

FISH—[illegible]

GROCERIES—[illegible]

SYRUPS—[illegible]

house syrup, [illegible]

SPICES—[illegible]

SOAPS—[illegible]

STARCH—[illegible]

HAY—In this market there was considerable activity, and dealers were firm in their views. There was a good demand for shipment to Lake Superior and the lumber country, and with a fair local and Eastern demand to meet full prices were being realized. [illegible]

HIDES—Remain quiet and without any material change in value. [illegible]

LEATHER—This market remains quiet with no important change in prices. We quote: [illegible]

NAILS—The demand continues very active, especially for 10d and 20d, and the market is firm at the late advance. [illegible]

OIL—There was an easier feeling in lard oil to-day, and we note a decline of 5c all round. Other descriptions were without quotable change, though turpentine and linseed were not held as firmly as during last week. There is an ample supply, and orders are promptly filled at the following prices: [illegible]

PAINTS—Remain firm as previously quoted. [illegible]

POULTRY AND GAME—Sales of chickens were reported at $3.50a4.50, and prairie chickens at $3.00a3.50.

SALT—Is active at unchanged prices. We quote: Saginaw, $2.30; Onondaga, $2.35; coarse, $2.30; and Diamond C at $2.35.

SEEDS—Were in better request to-day, and the market ruled a shade firmer, owing to a liberal supply. [illegible]

TEAS—Are in good request and prices remain steady and firm. The stocks are liberal. [illegible]

WOOD—Remains firm at former prices. We quote: Beech, $10.00; maple, $11.00; hickory, $12.00; slabs, $6.50, delivered.

WOOL—There was a firmer tone to this market, in sympathy with New York, though no quotable advance was established. The arrivals are light and not equal to the demand.

LAKE FREIGHTS—Were more active at the improvement noticed on Saturday. We note the following charters: To Buffalo—Schr Advance, wheat at 9¼c; schrs J. Bell, Peshtigo, and M. Filmore, corn on p. t.; schr Gallatin, rye at 9c; prop Alaska, wheat, corn, and rye on through rates; prop City of Detroit, corn at 9c. To Oswego—Schrs Republic and J. E. Gilmore, corn at 14½c.

NEWS BY MAIL.

The grand jury of Chester County, S. C., composed of six whites and six negroes, made a presentment embodying the result of their investigation of the alleged Ku-Klux outrages there, and conclude as follows: "We, the grand jurors, upon our oaths, are compelled to say from the testimony taken and from our knowledge of the different parts of the county, that the allegations contained in the proclamation of the President of the United States are without foundation, and must be the result of falsehood communicated to him by persons equally regardless of 'good order and the peace of society.'"

—Oct. 25, there was great excitement at South Bend, Ind., the fires in the marshes having approached the city limits. The citizens turned out in large numbers, and, after several hours' hard fighting, beat back the flames.

—A letter from Havana, Cuba, Oct. 21, says: "The Chicago calamity led our well known merchants Messrs. Warburg, Schmidt & Co., to take the lead in a general subscription in behalf of the sufferers, and they wrote a note to the *Diario de la Marina* for publication, inviting the trade and the public to contribute. The list has been handed over to the American Consul, Mr. Hall, by the firm, and the amounts will be received at and forwarded by the Consulate. The list this morning stood at $4,150, which, it is thought, will be increased pretty soon to $10,000 or $12,000."

—The Catholic Archbishop Connolly, of Halifax, N. S., in a note inclosing to the local Relief Committee a subscription of $100 for the Chicago sufferers, says: "In addition to the many reasons that would urge us to energetic action on public grounds, I trust the citizens of Halifax will gladly seize this first opportunity to clear up all old scores and misunderstandings, and to set themselves aright for all time to come with the big-hearted and generous people of the mighty republic on the other side of the border."

—The Omaha *Tribune* of October 26 says: "Mr. John Rath has recently journeyed through Platte, Boone, Antelope, Greeley, Taylor, Valley, Howard, and Hall Counties, and he reports that the damage done by prairie fires, which have recently swept over the northwestern part of the State, has been very great indeed, extending to...only a large amount of property, but also human life."

—On the night of Oct. 22, at 10 o'clock, Andrew J. Fenton, living about eleven miles north of Columbia, Mo., was murdered, and a few hours afterwards, his murderer, George Wells, was shot down while attempting to escape from the officers of the law.

—T. Clarkson Taylor, a noted citizen of Wilmington, Del., and a prominent member of the Society of Friends, died a few days ago, aged 47 years.

—Capt. Galloway, of the schooner Standard, arrived at Milwaukee from Green Bay on Saturday, and reported that he saw the woods ablaze for a distance of ten miles. The fires have evidently broken out anew in that region.

—An allocution of the Pope is published, in which, while he recognizes the Bishops appointed by the Italian Government as possessing the requisite qualifications, he solemnly repudiates its guarantees and protests against the invasion of the Holy See. He also condemns the course of Doellinger and such as are following his example in warring against the decisions of the Œcumenical Council.

—The Hon. George Cornell, a prominent citizen of Philadelphia and member of the Pennsylvania Senate from the Fourth District of that city, died Oct. 26, aged 56 years.

—A recent letter from a conductor on the Union Pacific Railroad, dated Rollins, Wyoming Territory, says: "We have had a very severe opening of winter here. I was the conductor of the train that got stuck in the snow; laid out two days and one night in a snow bank, only two miles from home. Snow was about eight feet deep; was obliged to send in my brakemen with despatches to Rollins for help."

—An enterprising and sympathising bootblack of the city of Oakland, Cal. hung out a sign one morning announcing that the proceeds of his business that day should be given to the Oakland fund for the Chicago sufferers. He was besieged from early till late by dust-covered humanity, and took in $35.

—The Hon. David Williams, of East Delavan, Wis., died a few days ago. In 1857 he was a member of the State Assembly, and for two years was President of the State Agricultural Society.

—The receipts from the sale of beer, cigars and tobacco stamps, in the cities of New York and Brooklyn, for the first six months of 1871, as compared with the same period of 1870, were as follows: Beer stamps—1871, $532,022; 1870, $484,405; cigar stamps—1871, $699,494; 1870, $587,886; tobacco stamps—1871, $1,795,033; 1870, $1,554,523.

—The Treasury Department has received a deposit of $67.86 on account of the Post Office at Sitka, Alaska, being the first deposit on postal account ever received from that station.

—M. Casimir Perier, the new French Minister of the Interior, is a great authority in finance, a parliamentary speaker of great ability, and a pamphleteer whose writings stand very high, in a political sense.

—The German Bethel Church at Bay City, Mich., was destroyed by fire Oct. 27.

—The Portage Lake *Mining Gazette* of Oct. 26 says: "The Chicago Mining Company, formerly the British American, located near Eagle Harbor, has temporarily suspended operations. This corporation was organized in Chicago last summer, among capitalists of that city, who were unfortunate enough to lose large sums of money by the late fire there. Just as work ceased, the mineral indications underground, it is said, were exceedingly promising at this mine."

—A narrow-gauge road is projected from Saginaw to Bay City, Mich., along the shore of Lake Huron.

—The Boston *Transcript* announces that a gentleman in Massachusetts has, after repeated experiments and failures, invented a perfect spark and dust arrester.

—The Illinois River has risen five feet at LaSalle—high enough to insure an abundance of water for all classes of boats when the river is not at a very low stage, below Henry.

—Mrs. Samuel Kelly, wife of a prominent Philadelphia dry goods merchant, was very severely injured, October 27, by being thrown from a phaeton, near Fairmount Park. Mrs. Blitz, the mother of Mad. Van Zandt, of the Parepa Troupe, was riding with her, and was also thrown out, but not seriously injured.

—The Winona (Minn.) *Republican* of Oct. 27 says: "The lumber market throughout the Northwest is becoming considerably excited in consequence of the Chicago and other fires, and prices are everywhere being advanced. The dealers at Minneapolis have agreed upon an advance of from $2 to $3 per thousand, and at some of the larger lumber points down the river, the rates have been increased even more than this. No advance has been made by Winona dealers as yet, but it is fair to presume that they will soon yield to circumstances and follow the example so generally set elsewhere by persons engaged in the trade. [illegible]"

[illegible]

—Drouth and the failure of the crops for two years in succession have brought the people of the San Joaquin Valley, Cal., to the verge of starvation, and relief measures have been organized for them in San Francisco.

—A bloody combat between Utes and Cheyennes occurred at Saillsville, Col., October 10. The fight was of short duration, and resulted in the defeat of the Cheyennes, who retreated, being compelled to abandon their riding stock.

—The singular fact is related by the Colorado (Cal.) *Chronicle* that a Mr. Mager, a few days ago, discovered a rich, gold-bearing quartz ledge in the main street of the town of West Point. [illegible]

—Seventy-six miles of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad have now been completed. [illegible]

—The Hon. Robert Jemison, a prominent politician, and a member of the Secession Convention [illegible] died at Tuscaloosa, Ala., Oct. 18.

—The Los Angeles (Cal.) *News* of October 17, says: "A terrible sand storm raged at Bakersfield and on the Tulare Plains last week. The stage, drawn by six horses, was nine hours in crossing the plain from Bakersfield to Fort Tejon, a distance of only thirty miles. Its like has never been known to occur in that region before. The grass has all been covered with the sand, and the plain now presents the appearance of a desert waste. Forty thousand head of sheep are suffering for want of food."

—The new Archbishop of Paris has yielded to the pressure of events, and intends to let his priests wear beards.

—The experiment of grinding the white marble at the Adams (Mass.) quarry into fine dust, to be mixed with lime, and used in plastering for the finishing coat, has proved a success, and the business promises to become quite extensive.

—The profits of the State Prison at Charlestown, Mass., for the year ending September 30, were $21,000, which is considerably less than in former years, owing to a decrease in the number of prisoners and an increase in the officers' salaries.

—Bacon & Rockwell, of New London, Conn., offer to trot their six-year-old stallion, W. H. Allen, with any stallion of the same age in the world, in two races of one or two mile heats, for $1,000.

—A despatch from Bruchsal, (Wurtemberg) to the London *Daily News*, of October 16, states that a prisoner named Schwerbeck set fire to the cellular prison. The chapel, the library, and the central block buildings were burned down. The *Gazette de Carlsruhe* states that the incendiary managed to get out of his cell, and climbed to the roof, whence he threw blocks of stone on the crowd below, without, however, striking any one. It is not yet known whether he perished in the flames or succeeded in escaping.

—At the meeting of the German Protestant Union, recently in session at Darmstadt, a resolution was adopted in favor of the prohibition of the Order of the Jesuits through the German Empire. The Union embrace the Liberal section of German Protestants, and the resolution arrived at has considerable significance, especially as reinforcing the vigorous anti-Jesuit movement set on foot at the Old Catholic Congress recently held at Munich. The resolution was moved by Dr. Bluntschli, the well-known jurist of Heidelberg.

—A family of three, a father and two children, have been found in the woods near Pittston, Pa., running wild and stark naked, and living on roots and herbs.

—One prairie fire in Southern Kansas was reckoned twelve miles in width, and ran a distance of twenty-five miles, destroying everything in the way.

—The *German Correspondent* says the construction of two great men of war, the Kaiser and the Monitor [illegible], will be commenced next spring. Every effort is being made to increase and improve the German navy, as the last war showed how greatly commerce may be injured by an enemy who has command of the sea.

—The Rev. Herman Hebbs, pastor of the Universalist Church in St. Paul, Minn., has driven a carriage horse, with five people in it, a distance of 1,800 miles, from Lake Memphremagog to the Falls of St. Anthony.

—Lake Ontario is unusually low this season. It is stated that the water at Kingston has been gradually falling for several weeks, and some places are dry, where at this time in previous years the water was five feet deep.

BANKING.

RETURN TO FIRST PRINCIPLES.

The Marine Company OF CHICAGO,

Saved all its books and valuables, and is doing business as before the fire, in ALL ITS DEPARTMENTS. Office in the rear of my old residence,

16 Congress-st., Between Michigan and Wabash-avs.

Drafts and letters of credit on Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & CO., London, and on Paris, etc., etc., issued.

J. YOUNG SCAMMON, President.

Monday, Oct. 30, 1871.

THE STATE SAVINGS INSTITUTION

Has a temporary office at

NO. 389 WABASH-AV.,

And will remove last of November to new block being built on Madison-st., between Market and the river, where they will be located until they can erect a FIRE-PROOF BANK BUILDING on the old site, 80 and 82 LaSalle-st.

LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN, BANKERS.

Open a Branch Office at 493 Wabash-av. this morning.

STOVES.

THE FEARLESS

Cooking Stove, for Coal or Wood, with or without Low Cast Reservoir.

THE BRILLIANT

Base burner for hard coal. Eleven sizes, for small rooms, large stores and halls, or for heating upper and lower floor with one stove.

For economy and durability these stoves have no superiors. They are retailed by dealers in all parts of the city.

Our warehouse escaped destruction; our stock is full in cheap as well as first-class stoves, which we offer to the city and country trade at old prices.

JOHN F. RATHBONE & CO.,

Salesroom 30 and 32 South Canal-st.

Warehouse North Ferry, Foundries, Albany, N. Y.

BROWN BROTHERS,

230 East Monroe street,

(OLD PLACE),

MANUFACTURERS OF

Hyatt's Patent Sidewalk Lights,

AND HUNT'S CELEBRATED

"Dakota" Soft Coal Stoves,

May be found at the old quarters, as above, ready for orders.

PAGE & SPRAGUE

HAVE REMOVED TO NEW STORE,

304 and 306 Wabash-av.

FULL STOCK

Window Glass, Paints and Oils.

OMNIBUS LINE.

F. PARMELEE & CO.,

Omnibus Line

AND

BAGGAGE EXPRESS.

Baggage delivered to and from any Railroad Depot in any part of the city.

Office, corner Twenty-second and State-sts. Branch Office [illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE SONG GARDEN.

By Dr. Lowell Mason,

Annual Sale 50,000 Copies.

The Song Garden, No. 1 is for the beginners, and contains "the first steps" in Musical Notation, with many pleasing songs. Price 50 cts.

The Song Garden, No. 2 is adapted to the middle and upper classes of common schools. Price 80 cts.

The Song Garden, No. 3 is for high schools and Seminaries. Price, $1.

Sent, post paid, on receipt of the retail price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

CHAS. H. DITSON & CO., New York.

Ditson & Co.'s STANDARD OPERAS.

Ernani, Faust, Lucia, Lucretia, Martha, Norma, Sonnambula, Traviata, Trovatore, Marriage of Figaro, Fidelio, Fra Diavolo and Don Giovanni.

Handsomely printed, unabridged, superior to all other editions in fullness, containing all the foreign and English words, and all the music, including that of the recitatives, they are yet sold for the low price of ONE DOLLAR EACH, and will be sent to any address, post free, for the above price. Finely bound in boards for $2 each.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

C. H. DITSON & CO., New York.

CLOCKS.

CLOCKS.

Waterbury Clock Comp'y.

FOR THE PRESENT AT

No. 638 West Lake-st.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Forage.

[illegible]

FURNITURE.

Furniture,

PARLOR FURNITURE, BEDROOM FURNITURE, OFFICE FURNITURE, [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

Money to loan, in sums from $1,000 to $100,000, on satisfactory real estate securities at 9 and 10 per cent per annum.

CHAS. E. HOLMES,

1086 Wabash-av.

CLOTHING.

MABLEY & HULL,

The well-known Clothiers of the West,

Have established one of their Stores at

128 WEST MADISON-ST.,

Where they will endeavor, by a large and well-selected stock of

CLOTHING

AND

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

At Low Prices,

To deserve the patronage of the Chicago public.

Patrons of their other Stores, when in town, are invited to call.

Chicago One-Price Clothing House.

INSURANCE.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE Insurance Company.

This Company pays its Losses in full, without deduction for interest, as soon as proofs of loss are completed.

Office, No. 5 West Madison-st.

WM. WARREN,

GENERAL AGENT.

OFFICE OF

GREAT WESTERN

Insurance Company,

77 East Fourteenth street.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27, 1871.

In order to satisfy the public that one Chicago Fire Insurance Company having risks in the burnt district can and will pay all its losses in full, we submit the following official statement of the resources and liabilities of the Great Western Insurance Company, viz.:

[illegible]

Immediately after the fire the Executive Board of this company met and unanimously decided upon the only course to pursue and deal honorably with their patrons. Therefore it was

RESOLVED, "That an assessment of 30 per cent be, and is hereby, made upon the capital stock of the company, payable at the central office of the company, on or before the 15th day of November, 1871."

RESOLVED, "That notice of this assessment be sent to every stockholder."

By order of the Finance Committee.

E. L. STEWART, Chairman.
[illegible]
H. H. PECK.
A. N. WATERMAN.
[illegible]
L. E. MAJOR.
Finance Committee.

G. D. HOOKER, Secretary.

GEORGE C. CLARKE & CO.,

Insurance Agency,

Represents the Manufacturers' Ins. Co., of Boston, organized 1822; Home Insurance Company, of Columbus, Ohio.

OFFICE, 10 Eldridge-court.

BRACH OFFICE,

No. 65 South Canal-st.

Risks taken in above standard companies.

NOTICE.

ALL PARTIES HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST THE Commercial Insurance Company

Are requested to make their proofs, and present them at 126 West Washington-st. A statement of affairs will be made as soon as possible. By order of

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Pacific Insurance Co. of San Francisco.

CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000 GOLD. Risks taken at fair rates. Losses promptly adjusted and paid. Western Branch Office, 472 Wabash avenue. Hutchins & Ralston, General Agents. Miller & Drew, 471 Wabash-av., Local Agents for Chicago.

BUSINESS CARDS.

517 State-st.

SCRIBNER is now filling all orders for School Books, Blank Books, and Stationery. Send in your orders.

W. M. SCRIBNER,

517 State-st.

Shoenfeld Bros. & Co.,

Importers & Commission Merchants,

WOOLEN GOODS, &C.

NO. 376 STATE-ST.

WE ARE RECEIVING GOODS DAILY.

D. KRIEGH & CO.,

Pork Packers and Commission Merchants.

Office: Star & Crescent Mills, No. 4 West Randolph-st.

Grain and provisions bought or sold for cash or on margins.

OPEN FOR BUSINESS.

WISWALL, NAZRO & THOMPSON,

JOBBERS IN

BOOTS & SHOES,

231 Michigan-av., near Harrison-st.

BARRETT, ARNOLD & KIMBALL,

230 East Monroe-st.,

Are prepared to fill orders for ROOFING MATERIAL, SHEATHING FELT, BUILDING FELT, &c.

MEAD & HIGGINS,

Wholesale Grocers,

Corner West Washington and Green-sts.

Have now in store a complete stock, and are filling all orders with promptness at the lowest market prices.

Dr. E. L. Holmes.

Office, 318 West Madison-st.

Hours, [illegible]

Coal.

Chicago & Wilmington Coal Company, at old stand, No. 2 West Van Buren-st.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following are the names of some of the leading houses in the city, arranged with a view to convenience of reference.

Advertising Agents.

S. M. CHANDLER, Authorized Advertising Agent for all Chicago daily papers, and publisher of the directory, Offices, 63 South Canal and 469 State-st.

LOUIS LLOYD & CO., Gen. Agents, 98 W. Randolph.

COOK, COBURN & CO., Newspaper Advertising Agents for all papers in the United States, 461 Wabash-av.

Agricultural Implements.

ATWATER & CO., 37 and 39 North Jefferson-st.

Architects.

W. L. B. JENNEY, 12 Peck-court.

DIXON & HAMILTON, 529 State-st.

BOSS & ACKERMAN, 133 Madison-st.

[illegible]

Boots and Shoes.

FARNUM, FLAGG & CO., 266 West Madison-st.

DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS, 499 Wabash-av.

C. H. FARGO & CO., 415 Wabash-av.

C. M. HENDERSON & CO., Mich.-av. and Congress-st.

[illegible]

Baking Powder.

DR. PRICE'S Cream, 47 and 49 West Lake-st.

[illegible]

Banks.

MECHANICS' AND MANF. BK., [illegible]

NATIONAL LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, 106 West Randolph-st.

FIRST NATIONAL, [illegible]

[illegible]

NATION BANK OF COMMERCE, 540 Wabash-av.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, 545 Wabash-av.

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK, 528 Wabash-av.

HIBERNIAN BANKING ASSOCIATION, 448 Wabash-av.

LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN, southwest corner of Halsted and Randolph-sts.

NORTHWESTERN NATIONAL BANK, [illegible]

CITY NATIONAL, 49 West Washington-st.

[illegible]

C. FOLLANSBEE & SON, 401 Wabash-av.

[illegible]

Babcock Fire Extinguisher.

F. W. FARWELL, Secy, 406 Wabash-av.

Bedding and Lounges.

McDONOUGH, PRICE & CO., 414 & 416 W. Randolph-st.

Building Paper.

ROCK RIVER PAPER CO., 56 North Jefferson-st.

Booksellers and Stationers.

COBB, ANDREWS & CO., 409 Wabash-av.

HADLEY BROS., 783 State st.

W. B. KEEN & COOKE, cor. Dearborn Park and Washington-st.

WESTERN NEWS CO., 95, 97, & 99 West Randolph-st.

Blank Book Manufacturers, Stationers, and Job Printers.

DEAN BROS. & HOFFMAN, 32 South Clinton-st.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO., 11, 13, and 15 North Desplaines-st.

SMEAL, REBANKS & CO., 45 W. Washington-st.

JOHN H. SMALL & CO., 27 South Canal-st.

THE WESTERN NEWS COMPANY, 95, 97, and 99 West Randolph-st.

[illegible]

SPALDING & LAMONTE, 163 and 165 South Canal-st.

Brass Founders.

WESTERN STAR METAL CO., 17 S. Canal-st.

Brush Manufacturers.

GERTS, LUMBARD & CO., 239 W. Madison-st.

Bridges, Roofs, and Turntables.

THE AMERICAN BRIDGE CO., [illegible]

Bookbinders.

JNO. B. BARRETT & CO., 201 West Lake-st.

Bridge and Car Builders.

WELLS, FRENCH & CO., [illegible]

Building Felt.

BARRETT, ARNOLD & KIMBALL, 230 E. Monroe-st.

POTTER, KING & CO., 301 Michigan-av.

Carriages.

COAN & TEN BROEKE, cor. Ada and W. Randolph.

Carpets.

E. F. HOLLISTER & CO., 10 and 12 North Canal-st.

ALLEN & MACKEY, 744 State-st.

Clothing (Wholesale).

HENRY W. KING & CO., 34 & 36 South Canal-st.

LEOPOLD KUHN & CO., 373 Wabash-av.

[illegible]

Clothing (Retail).

BOSTON SQUARE DEALING, Madison, cor. Peoria.

[illegible]

MABLEY & HULL, [illegible]

[illegible]

Clothing (Boys).

G. C. COLLINS, 792 Wabash-av.

Civil Engineer and Contractor.

G. C. MORGAN, [illegible]

Commercial Agency.

TAPPAN, McKILLOP & CO., 25 and 27 S. Canal-st.

J. M. BRADSTREET & SON, 30 Canal-st.

Corn Shellers, &c.

VANT, COOK & CO., [illegible]

Chicago Forge Company.

JOHN McCAFFERY, [illegible]

Cement.

HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER, 635 S. Canal-st.

UNION AKRON, [illegible]

Cornice Works.

GILLET, McCULLOCH & CO., [illegible]

Cigars and Tobacco.

JOHN C. PARTRIDGE & CO., Mich.-av., near Jackson.

Cordage and Twines.

GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., 14 and 16 Market-st.

Crockery.

[illegible]

Crackers.

C. L. WOODMAN & CO., 61 So. Clinton-st.

Commission Merchants.

RUMSEY BRO. & CO., 45 West Washington-st.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Cooperage and Coopers' Stock.

W. T. BALL, [illegible]

Coal Dealers.

WALDRON, NIBLOCK & Co., foot of Kinzie-st.

CHICAGO & WILMINGTON COAL CO., 2 West Van Buren-st.

Crockery, Glassware, &c.

F. & E. JAEGER, 41 West Lake-st, and corner Canal and Taylor-sts.

Clocks.

AMERICAN CLOCK CO., 587 Wabash-av.

Coffee and Spice Mills.

UNION COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS, [illegible]

Chicago Homœopathic Pharmacy.

[illegible]

City Surveying.

GEO. H. FROST, [illegible]

Cheese.

DAVIS BROS., Mich.-av., near Eldridge court.

Detective & Preventive Agency.

PINKERTON'S, 23 W. Washington-st.

Distillers and Wholesale Liquor Dealers.

[illegible]

Druggists.

THOMAS WHITFIELD, [illegible]

[illegible]

Dry Goods.

[illegible]

Dentist.

[illegible]

Dyers.

[illegible]

Dried Fruits (Wholesale).

[illegible]

Express.

UNITED STATES EXPRESS, 88 and 90 West Washington-st.

Elevators.

[illegible]

Fish (Wholesale).

[illegible]

Fish Dealers.

J. W. HOBSON & SON, [illegible]

Farm Wagons.

PETER SCHUTTLER, [illegible]

Gents' Furnishing Goods.

BROWN & PRIOR, [illegible]

[illegible]

Gold Pens and Jewelry.

[illegible]

Grocers.

SPRAGUE, WARNER & CO., [illegible]

[illegible]

Guns and Sporting Goods.

[illegible]

Gold and Silver Electro-Plating.

CHAS. DESANGES, [illegible]

Hardware.

[illegible]

Hard Wood Lumber.

[illegible]

Hides, Pelts, &c.

CHANDLER & BOYNTON, 69 South Canal-st.

Hats, Caps, and Furs.

KEITH BROS., [illegible]

[illegible]

Hat Manufacturer.

PHILLIP A. CAVANNA, 37 West Adams-st.

Hotels.

BRIGGS HOUSE, W. Madison and Canal.

Hair Goods.

[illegible]

House Registers.

[illegible]

Ice.

WADHAMS WILLARD & CO., [illegible]

Importers and Sugar Refiners' Agents.

W. H. COLVIN, [illegible]

Insurance (Fire).

TREADWAY & JEWELL, [illegible]

[illegible]

PHENIX OF BROOKLYN, [illegible]

Insurance (Life).

SECURITY LIFE, [illegible]

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE, 375 Wabash-av.

[illegible]

UNITED STATES, 66 West Washington-st.

WASHINGTON LIFE, 566 Wabash-av.

[illegible]

Iron, Steel, Nails, &c.

HALE, AYER & CO., 1 Park-row.

KIRK, COLEMAN & CO., 34 South Canal-st.

[illegible]

Iron Manufacturers.

THE DAVID M. FORD, 50 to 60 West Washington-st.

CHICAGO PLATE & BAR MILL CO., 752 Wabash.

[illegible]

Job Printers.

CLARK & EDWARDS, 106 West Randolph-st.

[illegible]

Japanned Ware and Tin Cans.

NORTON & FANCHER, [illegible]

Law Books.

CALLAGHAN & COCKCROFT, 121 W. Randolph-st.

E. B. MYERS, [illegible]

Livery Stables.

[illegible]

Leather Findings.

[illegible]

Lumber and Shingles.

[illegible]

Liquid Slating Paper and Black Boards.

J. DAVIS WILDE, [illegible]

Lawyers and Adjusters.

[illegible]

Liquors—Wholesale.

W. O. SWETT & CO., [illegible]

Lime.

CHICAGO AND LYONS LIME CO., [illegible]

Looking-glass and Picture Frames.

[illegible]

Lumber Dealers (Hardwood).

[illegible]

Leather and Shoe Findings.

[illegible]

Manufacturers of Pocket Books and Fancy Goods Dealers.

[illegible]

Masonic Goods and Regalias.

[illegible]

Maps and Charts.

[illegible]

Millinery (Wholesale).

[illegible]

Matches.

ELECTRIC MATCH CO., [illegible]

Merchant Tailoring.

[illegible]

Mill Furnishing.

J. W. BAXTER & CO., [illegible]

Newspaper Union.

CHICAGO NEWSPAPER UNION, [illegible]

Notary Public.

[illegible]

Oils.

FAIRBANKS, PECK, & CO., [illegible]

Oysters and Fish.

[illegible]

Office and School Furniture.

[illegible]

Paints (Sign and House).

[illegible]

Printing Material.

[illegible]

Planing Mills.

[illegible]

Pianos and Organs.

W. W. KIMBALL, [illegible]

REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, [illegible]

STORY & CAMP, [illegible]

Picture Frames and Mouldings.

[illegible]

Paints, Oils, Glass, Etc.

[illegible]

Periodicals.

[illegible]

Plumbing and Gas Fitting.

[illegible]

Publishers.

[illegible]

NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., [illegible]

Powder.

[illegible]

LAFLIN & RAND POWDER CO., [illegible]

THE HAZARD POWDER CO., [illegible]

[illegible]

Pumps and Sinks.

[illegible]

Railway Supplies.

[illegible]

Real Estate and Loans.

[illegible]

Railroad Depots and Ticket Offices.

[illegible]

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, [illegible]

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., [illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY R. R. [illegible]

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES, [illegible]

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, & PACIFIC RAILROAD, [illegible]

Raw Furs and Buffalo Robes.

[illegible]

Rubber Goods.

RUBBER CLOTHING CO., [illegible]

Rags, Paper Stock and Old Metals.

W. F. HUNT, [illegible]

Roofing Materials.

BARRETT, ARNOLD & KIMBALL, 230 E. Monroe-st.

Shirts.

SCRIBNER & NICHOLAS, 778 State-st.

JOHN H. O'BRIEN, 602 Wabash-av.

Safes.

DIEBOLD & KIENZLER, [illegible]

HERRING & CO., [illegible]

[illegible]

AMERICAN STEAM SAFE CO., [illegible]

Sewing Machines.

[illegible]

HOWE SEWING MACHINE CO., [illegible]

GROVER & BAKER CO., [illegible]

Sash, Doors, and Blinds.

CHARLES L. MAYER, [illegible]

Saddlery Hardware.

[illegible]

Starch Companies.

THE OSWEGO, [illegible]

Scales, &c.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO., [illegible]

J. P. FORSYTH & CO., [illegible]

CHICAGO SCALE CO., [illegible]

Salt.

HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER, 635 S. Canal-st.

[illegible]

Smoked Tools and Steel Stock.

FINIGAN, [illegible]

Stencil Plates and Tools.

JOHN C. HILTON, [illegible]

School Books.

IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO., [illegible]

GEO. & C. W. SHERWOOD, [illegible]

Stoves—Wholesale.

[illegible]

Seeds.

N. W. SPAULDING & BRO., [illegible]

Ship Chandlers & Sailmakers.

[illegible]

Stoves and Furnaces.

[illegible]

Shelving.

AMERICAN SHELVING CO., [illegible]

Tents.

[illegible]

Tobacco (Manufacturers and Jobbers).

[illegible]

Teas.

[illegible]

Transportation.

GREAT WESTERN DISPATCH, [illegible]

Trunk Manufacturers.

[illegible]

Tin Plate and Metals, Tinned and Japanned Ware.

FRANK STURGES & CO., [illegible]

Toys and Fancy Goods.

BARNUM BROS., [illegible]

Tobacco (Wholesale).

GEO. FOY & CO., [illegible]

Undertaker.

JAS. WRIGHT, 12 North Clinton-st.

University Medicines.

Dr. E. HALLOCK, [illegible]

Vinegar Manufacturers.

EUGENE A. SPINK, [illegible]

Watch Manufacturing Co.

NATIONAL (ELGIN), cor. Green and Washington.

Wire Cloth and Nettings.

CLINTON WIRE CLOTH CO., [illegible]

Wall Paper and Window Shades.

F. E. RIGBY, [illegible]

Wines and Liquors.

WOLF & MICHAEL, [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

SWEET CIDER.

The pure apple juice, in barrels and half barrels, from Ohio and Michigan. A full supply on hand.

HAGER, SPIES & Co.;

65 North Jefferson, corner Fulton-st.

TO RENT.

My family having gone East, I offer for rent my house and barn; house contains eighteen rooms, besides large closets, bath room, and other conveniences; will rent furnished or unfurnished. It is without doubt one of the most desirable locations on the avenue, either for residence or business purposes.

For full particulars apply to me at the house, 833 Wabash-av.

FRANK H. AIKEN.

For Rent.

One or more rooms on first floor of residence on Wabash-av., southwest corner of Eighteenth-st. Cheap. Apply on premises to-morrow from 8 to 12 a. m.

Office of the County Treasurer,

ROOM 13, HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING.

CHICAGO, October 30, 1871.

The November coupons on Cook County will be paid now, on presentation of the holder at this office.

[illegible]

County Treasurer.

Ruins of Chicago.

[illegible]

Bank Stamps.

Notary Seals, Stencils, Rubber Checks, &c.

S. D. CHILDS, JR. & CO.,

[illegible]

OLD IRON.

Owners having scattered scrap iron in the burned district will find it to their advantage to send address to PITTSBURGH IRON COMPANY, Tribune office.

Notice to Manufacturers.

[illegible]

Tailors' Shears.

[illegible]

State Mutual Life Assurance Co., of Worcester, Mass.

[illegible]

FRANKLIN [illegible]

NEW YORK.

Tweed Compromises one of the Suits Against Him.

O'Conor Declines to Run for the State Assembly.

Indictments Found against the Voucher Thieves.

Rumored Resignation of Tweed as a Candidate for the State Senate.

New York, October 30.—Henry Nolte, while fleeing from a saloon keeper and a crowd, in Jersey City, early yesterday morning, was shot by Henry Harneda, a policeman, who, while off duty, had been drinking with the party. Nolte had been put out of the saloon, but returned and threw a rock at the keeper and fled. He leaves a wife and three children. Harneda was arrested.

The *Times* states that Tweed has concluded to pay $120,000 to Jackson S. Schultz, as the assignee of Keyser, for work and material furnished to Tweed's houses. Tweed's original defence was that Keyser agreed to do this work in consideration of receiving certain contracts. This action of Tweed's will stop one suit against him.

Charles O'Conor has sent a long letter to the committee, declining his nomination to the Assembly, in which he reviews the repeating system at elections, as well as the terrorism exercised over poor men at the polls by political hirelings. He considers that he can best serve the public interest in his present position. His whole time and utmost powers will be needed in the proceedings against the robbers, who, not content with their already realized gains, are now thundering at the gates of the Treasury, and are determined to continue their iniquitous career through fraudulent canvassing and corrupt legislation. His position, therefore, demands exemption, even from the choice of his personal interest, and his service will always be at the command of an honest Legislature.

This morning's *Tribune* says: "We learn with profound satisfaction that Mr. O'Gorman will call to his aid some of the best legal talent in the city, in the prosecution of his suits against the municipal robbers; so the public shall have no reason to doubt his sincerity. He has no thought of interfering in any way with the suits brought by Mr. O'Conor in the name of the Attorney General, but there is a question as to the proper authority to bring the suits in the premises, and he wishes to be secure against a possibility of failure, as we understand that the suits brought by the Attorney General are for the recovery of money fraudulently taken from the city, while the Corporation Counsel sues those through whose neglect or breach of trust it was paid; and the two classes may, in some instances, include the identical persons, but the causes of action are distinct."

Subscriptions amounting to over $5,000 were received up to October 28, by the Committee of the Presbytery of New York for sufferers by the Western fires, $1,000 of which was appropriated to the Michigan and Wisconsin sufferers.

In the General Sessions to-day, the Grand Jury found indictments against Edwin M. Haggerty and Charles Baulch, the alleged voucher thieves, for larceny and burglary. There are two indictments against each of the prisoners—one for grand larceny, the other for burglary.

Forty of the prisoners confined for debt in the Ludlow Street jail were taken before Judge Barnard, in the Supreme Court, this morning, to have their cases examined. Charles Wood, aged 77, and Wm. Johnson (colored) were discharged. The remainder of the prisoners were directed to prepare statements of their cases by Thursday next for submission to the Court.

The injunction granted by Judge Pratt, of Brooklyn, in the Fisk-Mansfield case was dissolved to-day, as to Marsh & Walters, who are attorneys for defendants. This order restrained the use of letters of Fisk to Mansfield, which the latter wants to use in the case commenced against Fisk. The injunction is still in force as to Mansfield.

An embankment fell upon three men who were constructing a lager beer vault in Brooklyn, this morning. One man was killed and two others severely injured.

A number of repeaters, the evidences of whose guilt has been taken from the registry lists, are to be proceeded against by the Committee of Seventy.

In the Supreme Court this morning Judge Ingraham granted an order for the arrest of Fisk, Jr., at the suit of Helen Josephine Mansfield, who claims that Fisk retains $50,000 of her money which he has used as her agent in speculations.

Three men, whose names are yet unknown, were arrested to-day on suspicion of having killed John Rourke last night.

Formal mandamus order in the cases of the Board of Public Parks and Board of Public Docks against the Comptroller was settled to-day in accordance with the opinions already published.

The National Insurance Convention to-day completed its discussion on the report of the Committee on Legislation. It was recommitted with an amendment proposed and adopted, and will be returned for further consideration. A resolution was adopted to limit delegates at future conventions to State officers only. The Winding-up Committee made a report that the scope of the subject was too wide to be thoroughly covered in the time allotted them. The following permanent officers were chosen unanimously: Geo. Miller, Albany, President; Llewellyn Breese, of Madison, Wis., Vice President; S. Olcott, New York, Secretary. The following gentlemen were appointed as an Executive Committee: G. W. Smith, S. H. Rowe, J. L. Clarke, J. Williams, J. F. Hartranft. The convention then adjourned *sine die*.

A policeman to-day had his eye put out by a disorderly woman, whom he was taking to the station house.

In the case of Lazarus, charged with repeating, an adjournment was had to-day, and prisoner released on $500 bail.

In the Supreme Court, to-day, another suit was commenced against Andrew J. Garvey by two citizens, Henry B. Venn and Frederick Shaw, the object being apparently to secure Garvey's property.

This evening it is rumored that Tweed has resigned as a candidate for the State Senate; that he has also resigned his office as Commissioner of Public Works.

The nail manufacturers of the Atlantic States held a convention in this city on Saturday, and decided to-day to advance wholesale prices 15 cents a keg on all descriptions. This action is said to be in consequence of the loss of one hundred thousand kegs by the Chicago fire.

The declination of Wm. M. Evarts to run for the Assembly will be a severe loss to the reform cause. There is no other person who would be so likely to defeat the Tammany candidate in this district.

The final meeting of the Committee of Seventy will be held on Thursday evening, when a report will be submitted and addresses be made by distinguished gentlemen.

At the weekly meeting of the Methodist Episcopal preachers to-day, which was numerously attended, many clergymen from Wisconsin, Michigan, and Chicago, being present, Rev. Fuller, from East Saginaw, Wis., was appointed to receive money for the sufferers by the Michigan fires, and authorized to inform the society of the most responsible parties in Wisconsin to whom subscriptions could be sent. A communication from Chicago stated that they had received $17,400, of which Daniel Drew gave $5,000 on condition that they raise $50,000, J. B. Cornell, $2,500, and various other parties contribute various sums ranging from $500 upward. Brother North would withhold the money subscribed until they came to a conclusion as to what they would do, many preachers thinking the money should be held to erect churches, and others were desirous of distributing the money to worthy parties without distinction of creed.

Three thousand dollars were subscribed by the Methodists of Boston yesterday, for the benefit of the Methodist churches of Chicago, and $12,000 were collected by J. E. Bayless for the same purpose in the two churches in Buffalo yesterday.

UTAH.

Public Sentiment Among the Mormons—Wells, the Mayor of Salt Lake City, Admitted to Bail.

Washington, Oct. 30.—Advices received by the government from Utah report that the most shocking part of the testimony against Hawkins was not published, it being not only immodest but bestial. The verdict came like a thunderbolt to the Mormons. It is not believed that other parties can be saved. The presence of troops is required to check disturbances. General Sherman has returned.

Salt Lake, Oct. 30.—The United States District Court was occupied the whole of this morning in argument of the motion to admit Daniel H. Wells, one of the parties arrested on Saturday upon a charge of murder, to bail. Upon the conclusion of the council, Chief Justice McKean said:

Although before this motion was argued I was well aware that both in Great Britain and in the United States a prisoner under indictment for murder is rarely, if ever, admitted to bail, still I was willing to be convinced that it would be right, in this case, to disregard an almost universal rule. Indeed, I was anxious to be convinced that it would be right to do so. Nay, more, I have sought to satisfy myself by arguments in relation to those of the learned counsel that it would be right and proper to say that the defendant, Wells, was the Mayor of this city and the head of the police, and that Camp Douglas, where prisoners not bailed are usually kept while awaiting trial in this court, is some miles distant from the City Hall and the Mayor's residence, and it would be therefore practically impossible for the defendant while in that camp to attend to any of his official duties, nor could he be held responsible for the quiet and good order of the city. I will admit the prisoner to bail in the sum of fifty thousand dollars with two sufficient sureties.

War Department Weather Report.

Washington, Oct. 30.—The barometer will probably fall in New York and New England, with southwesterly winds on the lower lakes, veering to the northwest on Tuesday, and the pressure increase with light northerly winds on the upper lakes. A storm of some severity will be developed in the lower Mississippi Valley and move northeastward to the Ohio Valley. Brisk easterly winds, with cloudy and threatening weather, will probably prevail on the South Atlantic coast. Cautionary signals are ordered for Detroit, Toledo, and Cleveland.

Railroad Opening.

Mexico, Mo., Oct. 30.—The Kansas editorial party which left St. Louis on Saturday night for Chicago, for the purpose of viewing the ruins, having accepted an invitation to participate in the opening celebration of the Kansas City branch of the Chicago Alton & St. Louis Railroad, arrived here to-day in company with the officers of the road in a special train. This road passes through Jacksonville, Ill.; Mexico, Louisiana, and Brunswick, Mo., to Kansas City. Trains commenced running through to-day without change of cars.

Resignation of Governor Bullock, of Georgia.

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 30.—Governor Bullock resigned on the 23d inst., to take effect to-day, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Benjamin Conley, President of the Senate, was installed as Governor. Bullock's resignation was written before he went to New York. Great excitement prevails.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Nine hundred dollars were collected in the Centenary and West Charge Methodist Churches, of Jacksonville, on Sunday, to be expended in rebuilding the Clark Street Methodist Church Block, in this city.

The extension of the Jacksonville, Southeastern & Northwestern Railway to Virden, on the line of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, will be completed by the 20th of November, when regular trains will commence running through between Jackson and Virden.

—Nicholas Pettinger, proprietor of the Pacific House, of Cedar Rapids, committed suicide by shooting himself through the body, yesterday. Cause unknown.

[illegible]

—It is reported that the recent bank robbery at Great Barrington, Mass., amounted to $150,000.

—The funeral of Hon. Thomas Ewing, Sr., occurred at 11 o'clock on Saturday, at Lancaster, Ohio. [illegible]

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drew Stever, a farmer of wealth, six miles from Delphos, Ohio. The man came into the house of Mr. Stever and asked him for some matches. When Stever handed them to him the man had a revolver in his hand and asked Stever if he saw that weapon. Stever knocked it from his hand and knocked the man down upon the floor. Mr. Stever had a small pocket knife which he used in stabbing the man several times. The man got up and staggered to the door. Mr. Stever went to one of his neighbors for assistance, and upon his return the man was dead. Deceased had upon his person two revolvers, six watches, and about $40 in money. The Coroner held an inquest, and the jury returned a verdict that the deceased (name unknown) came to his death by the hand of Andrew Stever in self-defence.

Wm. E. Arbogast, cigarmaker, of Jacksonville, while out hunting, yesterday afternoon, had one hand blown off by the premature discharge of one barrel of his gun, while in the act of loading the other barrel.

FOREIGN.

Russia Accomplishes an Important Territorial Acquisition.

Russia.

New York, Oct. 30.—A correspondent of the London *Times* writes from Berlin that during June and July last the Russian Government invaded and annexed the country of D'Soungaria on the northern slope of the Tian chain of mountains, on the eastern boundaries of the empire. The territory is twice as large as Ireland; is rich in mineral and agricultural resources, and has a population of about two millions. Hostilities were begun by Russia on account of the refusal of the D'Soungarians to surrender a fugitive.

Great Britain.

London, Oct. 30.—The Mansion House fund for the relief of the Chicago sufferers amounted, on Saturday, to £16,300. The Manchester subscription for the same purpose aggregates £16,500.

The steamships City of Baltimore and Rhein have arrived out.

Dublin, Oct. 30.—The trial of Kelley for the murder of Head Constable Talbott, commenced to-day. The prisoner was escorted to the court room by a body of soldiers.

France.

Paris, Oct. 30.—It is thought that the Assembly will remove its sessions from Versailles to this city during the winter, on account of the cold weather.

It is probable that Senor Buoncampagni will be appointed the Italian Minister to France.

Prince Napoleon has arrived at Genoa, whence he will proceed to Florence.

South America.

New York, Oct. 30.—A private letter from Buenos Ayres says that there is a frightful prevalence in that country of small pox. During the past summer 26,000 deaths from yellow fever have occurred in Buenos Ayres, and 30,000 deaths in the Province of Corrientes.

IN A TYPHOON.

A Terrible Tempest in the Chinese Seas—A Night of Agony—Wreck on Sea and Shore—A Woman's Experience.

Hong Kong (Sept. 13) Correspondence of the San Francisco Bulletin.

A night passed alone in a hollow cyprus tree was, in point of horror and anguish, a twin to the one I have just gone through alone, fastened down in the cabin of a Dutch bark, while the typhoon raged in fury and tore down masts, and ripped off cables, and swamped vessels, and sucked in men's lives, and roared with the united tongues of hell let loose to wreak vengeance on poor humanity. I, being only a woman, was forgotten, and left to meet my fate alone; whilst men strove and wrestled with the danger and fought for their lives; whilst they hoped and feared and contended until the excitement of the struggle banished the poignancy of pain.

For nine hours I sat alone, peering with aching eyeballs into the darkness, watching for the King of Terrors, whose form I knew well was enshrouded in its tenebrious fold; listening with strained ears to catch the first sound of that voice of death which should announce my dissolution. But there was only the one awesome boom, drowning all in its hollow depths. The cries of the sailors, the cracking of the timbers, the trumpet orders of the Captain, the avalanch of rain, all were engulphed in this demoniacal roar, as in a dead stillness.

It was unlike any other storm I ever experienced, and worse than one in the Bay of Biscay, where I spent one fearful Christmas day of my life. Old sailors unaccustomed to typhoon, declared they had never heard such a sound. We heard no shreiking of the ship's timbers, no whistling of the wind through the rigging, no growl of thunder; no flash of lightning revealing how far the disaster had spread. It was a supernatural sound—as though the mighty winds had been gathering from the four quarters, rushing in a whirlwind round this devoted spot, and hurling each other in clamorous, frantic blast.

I knew that I was still alive, but whether the only one on board surviving I could not tell; or whether any of the ships with which the harbor is studded, had broken loose, and were drifting swiftly down to their own and our destruction; whether our two enormous anchor chains would hold another second or snap with the frightful plunges of the little bark, and drive us whirling on the rocks.

The morning showed what had been the dire result to many less fortunate than we. Vessels with broken masts and spars were to be seen on all sides; some cast ashore bespoke the horrors of the night; and yet more sadly was the story enforced by the disappearance of others which had foundered, their top-gallants alone indicating their whereabouts. Others had dragged their anchors for miles, carrying devastation wherever they fouled. One of these—a French ship—ran ashore, when the crew threw out a rope; and all escaped save the Captain, who remained to the last and perished at his post; his death cry was smothered in the billowy foam and was heard by none but his Maker as he passed from the light and sound of man.

When the sun shone out for a few moments over those green, velvety-looking, rocky islands, which surround one of the loveliest bays in the world, their shores were strewn with wrecks and human victims. The "sampans" and smaller craft had sought shelter early in the day, but many a poor Chinaman lost his little all during the severe scourge. Wretched-looking vessels from outside the bay were towed in during the day, all tattered and torn, and disabled from the terrible conflict. Time only can show how many met a more fearful doom.

For years such a fierce hurricane has not been known, for, although short, it made up in point of fury—commencing about 5 o'clock on Saturday, reaching its climax from 10 to 12, and subsiding between 3 and 4 on Sunday morning. The whole day of Saturday had been stormy and threatening, and when our pilot had come on board we could distinguish, amid the cackling of Chinese, the word "typhoon! typhoon!" which talismanic syllables caused our bark to "go about" more than twenty times before we could make the passage into the bay, where we were able to take up our berth and prepare for the worst.

The P. M. S. S. from San Francisco was then outside, and it was feared she might not get in, owing to the fierce contrary winds blowing stronger every moment. She succeeded, though the Captain and officers had to be lashed on deck. An American coolie ship, which had sailed in company with us several days, not being able to make the port, anchored outside. She was towed in the following day with cleared decks, having lost everything. Each vessel as it came in, dismantled and disabled, told its own tale of the misery and struggle that its living freight had endured.

The disasters on shore were chiefly confined to property. A fine sea wall was carried away, numerous buildings blown down; also, the circus, several blocks of houses, and the telegraph poles. The City Hall and the clock tower escaped with the loss of all their glass. The Great Northern Telegraph Line to Deepwater Bay is much damaged. One gentleman saved fourteen lives from a Chinese junk, which ought to ennoble him for the rest of his life. I am sorry for his immortal fame that his name was Smith. Huge blocks of granite, which formed the Praya wall, were hurled by the force of the elemental war ten and twenty yards out of their position. Trees were twisted from their roots, shutters and verandahs dashed about like autumn leaves.

One German bark, hailing from the same port as ourselves, and whose Captain had taken, not his little daughter, but his wife, "to bear him company," had just arrived from "the home" in Bremen. They reached Hong Kong shortly before us, but were unable to keep their anchorage, and were swept out again on to those fierce rocks which yet are so gorgeous in their Moslem coloring of crimson and green. There the whooping winds glorying in their savage power swept clean her deck of men and masts, and all things animate and inanimate; the Captain with his wife "who bore him company" on his late journey are walking the starless road of death together into eternity.

A British ship struck and foundered with all hands save two, a man and a dog; the gallant beast swam ashore under the man's arm, bearing him up over the storm-lashed surf, accomplishing one of the most heroic acts which great catastrophes like this so often bring forth. Yet those seething waves closed over many a dead which never will reach the tongue of fame, as well as concealed many an ignoble dastard.

It would be impossible to chronicle within the limits of this letter the tragedies which befel or were ascertained. Many vessels sank, of which their disappearance is the only record, and for which wives and mothers will look out to sea for many a day in vain.

Damage to Pine Timber.

From the Green Bay (Wis.) Advocate.

Captain W. R. Bourne, who has recently returned from a visit to the Wolf River pineries, tells us that, in his opinion, the pine damaged by the recent fires on the Wolf River and its tributaries (the Shioc, Embarrass and Red Rivers) will amount to 50,000,000 feet. If this pine is all cut the coming winter and got into the streams, the damage to it will be about $1.50 per thousand feet; but if not cut the loss will be almost total, as it would be bored by worms another season and destroyed for every purpose but fencing. There is very little pine injured above Keshena. Thus the lightest estimate of damage to the Wolf River pine is $60,000.

The pineries along the bay shore have suffered to a still greater extent, but the damage is easier repaired, provided the lumbermen can raise the means to put into the rivers two or three years' stock of logs, for a much greater amount of logs can be put into the Menominee, Oconto, and Peshtigo Rivers, which are not navigable, than into the Wolf, where they would [illegible]. One lumbering firm down the bay estimate their loss at $50,000.

WASHINGTON.

The Civil Service Commissioners Still at Loggerheads.

Supreme Court Decisions—Internal Revenue Appointments.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 30.—Roderick Butler is trying to secure the removal of United States District Attorney Camp, of East Tennessee. Camp was a Union soldier, and is distasteful to rebels in that section.

Ex-Representative Arnell is urging the removal of Captain Rexenger, formerly a Union soldier, and now Postmaster of Clarksville, Tenn.

A Boston boot and shoe firm has applied for a patent on two trade-marks, evidently intended as exclusive for the Southern market, one being a device containing the portrait of General Lee, the other with the face of Stonewall Jackson. The examiner has rejected the application on the ground that it cannot be lawful to encourage anything that will promote sectional strife. The case will be taken up on an appeal to the Commissioner.

Governor Bullock yesterday informed a prominent Senator in this city that he had resigned the Governorship of Georgia, and had placed his resignation in the hands of the President of the State Senate. He intimated that he did not like the course which political affairs were taking in Georgia, and said that he had no doubt but that his enemies were prepared to impeach him in case of his return.

From the conflicting views of the Civil Service Commissioners, it is probable there will be several reports forthcoming, when they conclude their present labors. The Chairman of the Commission, Curtis, insists upon his proposition that character and capacity should always govern in the selection of public officers, and that political consideration shall never be allowed to weigh against these qualifications. On this latter point there is no unanimity, as several Commissioners are of opinion that party predilection is an obligation which will always be paramount. So far as competitive examinations are concerned there is also a want of harmony, as some of the Commissioners take strong ground against any system which will test merely the acquirement of applicants without demonstrating either character or capacity. About the only point upon which there can be said to be any agreement is that the standard of employes should be raised, and a better class of applicants should be encouraged whenever possible. As to the mode of securing such result the Commissioners are as widely at variance as ever.

[To the Associated Press.]

Washington, Oct. 30.—In the Supreme Court, in the case of the United States against Childs, for which the appellees obtained below a judgment of $168,111 on account of stoves furnished the Army of the West, the court remanded the case, with directions to the Court of Claims to enter judgment against the United States.

In the case of Hoffman *et al.* against the National City Bank, of Milwaukee, judgment was affirmed.

In the case of the State of Louisiana *ex rel* Harding against Wickliffe, the decision below was affirmed.

In the Supreme Court, to-day, Attorney General Akerman announced the death of Thos. Ewing, and presented a feeling speech. Resolutions to the memory of the deceased were passed by members of the bar.

Chas. E. Harrison has been appointed Assessor of the Sixth Ohio District, and George E. Scott, Assessor of the Third Arkansas District.

The Credit of Chicago.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Money Article.

Independent of the courage and interprise already manifested by the inhabitants of the stricken city, and the unequalled outside sympathy and more material aid, Chicago bears such natural relations to the rest of the country that it must speedily rise. Nature made it the centre of great business, and consequently an important traffic attends it. The effort in the past all the time has been to keep the facilities of the city up to the requirements of the trade that steadily all the time pressed upon it. The elements of increase there never rest. It is, therefore, absurd to be despondent or to fear a great city lost to the country. Traffic there may be checked by diversion to other centres for a season, or a year or two, but four or five years will show the burned district so thoroughly covered by buildings of greatly increased values, that to a stranger the now blackened ruins will be detected only by their brighter and more improved appearance. This is a feature especially to be considered by those Eastern creditors who hold mortgages there. They will probably lose something by the temporary suspension of interest, but ultimately, and not very remotely, this property held in security will be greatly increased in value. Portland, which was one-third destroyed in 1866, was larger and richer in 1870 than ten years before. The recovery in Chicago will be even more rapid, for the business of the great West cannot do without a Chicago as it could do without a Portland. From the national census taken last year the population of Chicago was 299,270. The merchants of the city were confident that the enumeration was grossly inaccurate, and suggested the publication of a "census directory for the city." This suggestion was carried out, and the population, as ascertained by this census, was 334,270—more than 35,000 in excess of the national enumeration, and establishing the claim of Chicago to be the fourth city on the continent in population. In 1830 Chicago was 70 souls. Last year the assessed value of property was $286,000,000; and for the current fiscal year the city levied a tax of fifteen mills on the dollar, on a taxable basis of $223,634,600 of real property, and $52,342,950 of personal property. Included in the latter was individual personal property, $43,647,920; bank personal property, $7,511,600; vessels, $1,184,430. The value of the receipts of the principal articles of trade for the year 1870 is calculated at $399,835,000, which is an apparent decrease of about 3 per cent from the amount of the previous year, but on a gold basis an increase over that year of about 9 per cent. There were in the city sixteen National banks, with a capital of $6,550,000, and nine or ten private banks, with a capital of $3,000,000. There were in Chicago, before the fire, seventeen large grain elevators, having an aggregate capacity of 11,580,000 bushels, the largest holding 1,600,000, and the others 1,250,000 each. A city of all these vast resources of men and of business cannot be extinguished, or even depressed for more than a very brief period. Even though all the home capital were annihilated, and the native enterprise extinguished, Chicago has got to be, and must be again the grand distributing centre for all the surrounding country, even if all the capital for its reconstruction and the re-establishment of its business enterprise has to be wholly drawn from the outside. As to the city and county bonds, the same reflections are applicable. Her city debt on the 1st of April last, including its funded debt water bonds, sewerage liabilities, river improvement bonds, and floating debt, amounted, all told, to only $14,417,421; and for all this she has something to show—something that fire cannot touch. She has raised her territory, constructed sewers, built water works, tunnelled under her river for streets, turned the current of her river to promote sanitary interests, and for all this expenditure of money she is yet to receive the reward, as the investment is good, and is doubtless yet to serve as the basis of a more complete and enduring Chicago than the one which has been so nearly destroyed.

Immense Frauds by Government Cotton Agents.

Washington Despatch to the Cincinnati Commercial.

The investigation by the United States Court of Claims into the various claims against the United States for cotton seized by government officers during the rebellion, brings out some remarkable developments which tend to throw additional light on the mystery which has surrounded the sale of cotton by government agents shortly after it was seized from the rebels during the war. The government realized from this sale about $30,000,000, but the examination of the government agents' books, and other evidence which has been obtained through the prosecution of these claims, reveals the fact that the cotton was worth over twice that amount. It appears that some of the agents at New York disposed of the cotton at 29 cents a pound when its market value at the time of the sale was 75 cents per pound. Some of the agents appear to have been in collusion with the purchasers, and the poorest kinds of cotton were shown as samples of the entire lot held by the government, the bidders getting it by this arrangement, at the low figure of 29 cents per pound, and subsequently selling it at the market price, thereby realizing a handsome profit. The claimants, however, refuse to base their claim at a figure less than its market value at the time of the sale, and it is feared that the government will, in refunding the money for these cotton seizures, be a considerable loser, especially now that the British claimants stand a chance before the mixed commission of being allowed some compensation for these losses.

It is now known at the Treasury that several of these cotton agents defrauded the government out of large amounts of money. These accounts show this, but what steps there will be taken to recover its just dues, has not been decided upon.

The National Congregational Council.

From the Boston Journal, Oct. 28.

The next important religious gathering in our country is the meeting of the Fifth National Council of Congregational Churches, which takes place at Oberlin, Ohio, on the 14th of November. It will be composed of about 300 delegates, of whom one-third are laymen, among whom are such men as Senator Patterson, Chief Justice Chapman, Hon. Alpheus Hardy, Hon. Wm. B. Washburn, ex-Governor Buckingham, and Hon. Charles G. Hammond. The gathering is looked forward to with great interest by Congregationalists in this part of the country, who are becoming more alive, than ever before, to the importance of acting more unitedly as a denomination—not in a spirit of proselyting, but in imitation of the old Jews, to "build over against their own house." The "Congregationalist" hopes, and it is that hope the members of the denomination will join, that the council "will prove something more than a conference and prayer meeting on a large scale." "It will be delightful," it says, "for Maine and California and Maryland and Minnesota to pray and sing together, but we look to see plans concerted by their coming in council, which will result speedily in some tangible benefits to the churches and the country."

The Republican Victory in California.

The Republican victory at the judicial election in California, on Oct. 18, was even more thorough and complete than that in the regular State election in September. The Sacramento Union of the 19th inst. says:

"As far as the returns have been received the indications are that a light vote comparatively has been cast, but that the State candidates on the Republican ticket have been elected by majorities larger than their brethren received in the September election. In San Francisco the majorities range from 2,612 to 6,398, Bolander receiving the latter and Rhodes the former, while Niles carries the city over his opponent by 4,259. The majorities in Alameda County are about 1,200, Bolander leading the ticket by a few extra votes. At Vallejo the Republicans gave a round thousand majority, and Sacramento shows her heart in the cause of good government by giving another thousand. In no place is there any material falling off, and all the signs are to the effect that the State has gone Republican by from 10,000 to 12,000 majority. There was a mighty effort put forth by the Democratic press to continue the reign of Fitzgerald as Superintendent of Public Instruction another four years, but it has been for naught, Bolander beating him badly even in places regarded as doubtful."

THE POISONING OF RUTH.

Trial of Dr. Medlicott—Conviction of Murder in the First Degree.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Oct. 28.

The telegraph informs us that the jury in the case of Dr. Medlicott, after being out from half-past 9 o'clock on Wednesday night until half-past 8 o'clock Thursday morning, returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. The jury could not consistently have found a verdict for any lesser degree, under the circumstances, as the laws of Kansas makes killing by poison murder. One juror stated that he was in favor of murder in the second degree, but yielded to the opinions of the other twelve. A motion for a new trial was made, and as it will probably not be granted by Judge Bassett, the case will go to the Supreme Court. A large number of exceptions were taken to the rulings of the Court, during the progress of the trial, and it is not improbable that some of these rulings may be decided to have been erroneous. For instance, there was one rather curious piece of testimony. Johnson, the cell-mate of Medlicott, was not allowed to state what Medlicott said in his sleep, but was permitted to state what he told Medlicott he had said in his sleep. These somnambulic revelations had, doubtless, their full influence upon the minds of the jurors. There are other points upon which the counsel for the defence confidently expect to obtain from the Supreme Court a reversal of the judgment.

The case, taken in all its details, is one of the most singular and interesting in the annals of criminal jurisprudence. A brief epitome of the leading facts connected with it may not be uninteresting.

Isaac M. Ruth had married, as his second wife, the divorced wife of Mr. Seymour Voollaire, of this city, at a time when Voollaire was supposed to be in a dying condition from a pistol-ball fired by Ruth. Several months afterward, Ruth and his wife removed to Lawrence, Kansas, where Ruth had resided before the war. Ruth obtained a situation as bookkeeper in the office of the Lawrence "Tribune," and was a quiet, industrious man of business.

About the same time a young physician, named John J. Medlicott, located at Lawrence, and commenced the practice of his profession. He was about thirty years of age, well-educated, of good address, manners and appearance. His wife was about twenty years his senior—a quiet patient, unassuming woman. He had married her in Maryland, against the remonstrance of her friends, who believed her little fortune of five or six thousand dollars had more to do with Medlicott's choice than affection for the woman. The young physician obtained a fair practice, and was a member of the Episcopal church.

Medlicott became the family physician of Ruth, and his account book, produced in court, showed that he made no charge for his services, although his visits were as frequent as twice a day. Indeed, so frequent were his visits to Mrs. Ruth, and so uniformly were the doors locked and the curtains drawn, that the neighbors gossiped about it, and surmised that there was a criminal intimacy between the parties.

In December last Medlicott's wife died very suddenly, and it is remarkable that her symptoms strongly resembled those of Ruth at his death four months later. Dark hints were thrown out at the time, but little was said, and the body was interred at Lawrence. The cause of her death was stated to be apoplexy, but a physician who was there at the time declares that no symptoms of apoplexy were observable. In the memorandum book in which Ruth wrote his last letter is a penciled note of the death of Mrs. Medlicott, from which he wrote her obituary in the newspaper, and it is there stated that she died of apoplexy. There can be no doubt that Medlicott himself furnished the dates and cause of death to Ruth.

After the death of his wife, the Doctor became still more attentive to his patient, who, according to her own statement, was afflicted with multitudinous sores in various parts of her body, and spent a great part of her time in bed. Yet it appears she frequently attended dances, and sometimes rode out with the Doctor in his buggy. Notwithstanding the gosip of the town, it does not appear that Ruth was jealous of the attentions of the Doctor to his wife, but remained on friendly terms with him up to the very hour of his death.

On the 26th of April, in the afternoon, Mrs. Ruth went to Leavenworth on a visit. That night Ruth and Medlicott played three games of chess at the house of the former, and they parted between 9 and 10 o'clock. The next morning Ruth was found dead in his bed, with froth and blood oozing from his mouth. Of course the family physician was the first person sent for, and his conduct in the presence of the dead excited remark.

The strongest feature of the whole case is the letter written by Ruth to his wife, just before he died, informing her that Medlicott had given him a quinine powder, half an hour before, and requesting her, in case of his death, to have his body examined. In this letter he describes his symptoms with some minuteness, and states that the clock has just struck 11. The memorandum book was found lying on his coat, on the piano, with his vest and pants lying on it. The questions will at once rise, why did he not call to his assistance the physician who slept next door, within a few feet of his room? By doing so he might have saved his life. He, however—strange as it may appear—spent the last moments of consciousness in writing a letter, which, on the trial, was the most convincing evidence that he was murdered.

As soon as the letter was discovered Medlicott was arrested and lodged in jail. He immediately sent for a lawyer, and the result of the conference was that the lawyer had Mrs. Ruth taken to his own house, immediately on her return from Leavenworth, and before she had seen the corpse of her husband. What transpired between the lawyer and the lady has not been revealed, but the prisoner subsequently stated that the lawyer assured him "there was no danger."

In the cell in which Medlicott was confined was a young man named Henry Johnson, alias Sperry—the same man who was fined in the United States Circuit Court in this city about a year ago, for defrauding the Revenue Department. Johnson was imprisoned on a charge of burglary and larceny. He became satisfied of Medlicott's guilt from hearing him talk in his sleep. The spirits of the dead haunted him in his dreams. The apparation of his wife hovered over him in his midnight slumbers, and he started up with glaring eyeballs and exclaimed, "Oh, God, Sarah, are you here?" The dying agonies of Ruth were reenacted in his dreamy imagination, and he would smooth the drapery of his couch and say, "Be quiet, Ruth! Take this, and it will do you good."

Johnson, who is described as a professional burglar in appearance, conceived the idea of winning his own freedom by obtaining satisfactory evidences of the guilt of his fellow prisoner. He succeeded in gaining Medlicott's confidence, and in obtaining from him letters that are a virtual confession of guilt. One of these letters was a glowing love-sick epistle to Mrs. Ruth, written, as stated on the stand, to change the current of her feelings against him. To understand this expression, it is necessary to know that the newspapers had published a report that Mrs. Ruth had vowed vengeance against the murderer of her husband, and had sworn her children over his coffined corpse to avenge his death. These fearful threats explain why Medlicott was so anxious to mollify her—why he wrote in one of the intercepted letters that he "could not go to court without knowing what this woman will swear to."

The analysis of the contents of the stomach, made by the chemists, showed that Ruth had died of morphine poison, and from a subsequent examination of another portion of the body, discovered the presence of strychnine, as testified by the chemist. The body of Mrs. Medlicott was also exhumed, and it is said that these two poisons were discovered. It appears that a mixture of these two poisons will have the effect of preventing the usual post-mortem appearances produced by either, although the one is frequently used as an antidote for the other.

These, and numerous minor facts and circumstances, were carefully gathered by the prosecuting attorney, and on the trial were presented to the jury in such a clear and forcible manner that no doubt remained of the guilt of the accused, and the verdict was "murder in the first degree."

The defence attempted to account for the death of Ruth on three theories—first, that he died from the effects of quinine, taken in the worst stage of a congestive chill; second, that he took morphine by mistake for quinine; third, that he committed suicide, and wrote the dying letter to save his life insurance policy. In support of the first theory, they proved by several respectable physicians that quinine sometimes killed when injudiciously administered. In support of the second theory, that morphine was taken by mistake, it was shown that both quinine and morphine were in the room in boxes resembling each other, and it was easy for one to be mistaken for the other. The theory of suicide was sustained by ingenious facts and arguments.

The Reported German Discovery of an Open Polar Sea.

To the Editor of the Toledo (Ohio) Blade:

Allow me to correct a mistake occurring in your notice of yesterday's issue of the recent German discovery of the open Polar Sea. According to it was not gained from the Pacific, but from the Atlantic. Petermann, the celebrated German geographer, [illegible] "I just now received the information, that Payer and Weyprecht's North Pole expedition has returned safe and very successful from Spitzbergen. They made, with a small sail vessel, the very important discovery of an open sea east of Spitzbergen and Klugkarland, which, according to their opinion, extends probably to the great open Polar Sea, near the New Siberian Islands. The most favorable route to the North Pole lies right up in the midst between Spitzbergen and Navigasemlia, which confirms the view for which I contended so many years. The discovery of Payer and Weyprecht is a triumph of German science."

Payer was the second officer in command of the other German expedition which wintered last year near East Ireland.

Death of General Robert Anderson.

General Robert Anderson died at Nice, France, October 26. He was born in Kentucky in 1805, graduated at West Point in 1825, and on the 1st of July in that year received his first commission as brevet Second Lieutenant of Second Artillery. During the Black Hawk war he was Inspector General of the Illinois Volunteers, and in that capacity served with Abraham Lincoln. In 1835-37 Robert Anderson was Assistant Instructor and Inspector of the West Point Military Academy, and during the Indian war in Florida he was Aide-de-Camp to General Scott. For his successful conduct in the Florida war he received, in August, 1838, the rank of brevet Captain. He accompanied General Scott through the Mexican war until the fall of the City of Mexico, particularly distinguishing himself at the battle of El Molino del Rey. His gallant and meritorious conduct on this occasion was rewarded by his promotion on the 8th of September, 1847, to the rank of brevet Major. When Fort Sumter was built Major Anderson was appointed commander of it and all the works round Charleston. Anticipating the outbreak of hostilities, in consequence of the spread of the secession movement, he concentrated his forces within Fort Sumter. The story of that fort is the story of Major Anderson, and it was because of his gallant defence when the stronghold was beleaguered by the Confederate forces under Beauregard, on the 12th of April, 1861, that his name became famous not only in every household in this country, but throughout the whole world. After sustaining a bombardment of two days' duration—defending it, as he said in his despatch to the War Secretary at Washington, "until the quarters were entirely burnt, the main gates destroyed by fire, the gorge walls seriously injured, the magazine surrounded by flames and its door closed from the effects of heat, four barrels and three cartridges of powder only being available, and no provisions remaining but pork"—he accepted the terms of evacuation offered by General Beauregard, and marched out of the fort on Sunday afternoon, the 14th of April, 1861, with colors flying and drums beating, bringing away company and private property, and saluting his flag with fifty guns. On the reception of this news salutes were fired in his honor at Reading, Pa., in Philadelphia, and in Boston, and the citizens of Trenton voted to present him with a sword. Major Anderson was immediately promoted to the rank of Brigadier General, and ordered to the Department of Kentucky. Here his health failing him he was obliged to retire from active service. He grew gradually more feeble until, being advised to leave his home and try the effect of change of air and scene, he went to France, where he lingered until he died.

The Ancient Order of Good Fellows.

Philadelphia, Oct. 28.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Sir: The members of the Ancient Order of Good Fellows have organized an association to provide means to assist the lodges of the order that have suffered by the late fire in your city. This action is in addition to the contributions of our members and lodges to the general relief fund. Our object is to restore our lodges, and put them in a condition to be effective in relieving the distress that must prevail during the coming winter.

We do not know the names or address of the officers of these lodges, and the object of this communication is to request you to announce in your columns that it is important that the officers of the lodges shall communicate with this office at their earliest opportunity.

JOHN WHARTON, Grand Sec'y,
No. 333 South Fifth street.

—The first specimens of the new Japanese silver coinage were received in San Francisco by the last steamer from Japan. The standard of fineness and weight is that of the American coinage, the unit being the "Yen," which corresponds with the American dollar in size and value, though in its general appearance, style, and finish, it more resembles the new Mexican coinage.

—A medical officer in the English army has written to the London *Times*, supporting the theory that the cholera is generated by the vast assemblages at the monster Hindoo religious gatherings on the banks of the Ganges.

New York Financial News.

New York, Oct. 30.—Gold opened at 111⅜@111⅞, and closed at 111⅜@111¾. Not very active. Loans were 1 to 2 per cent for carrying; 1 to 1-16 for use. Daily clearings, $33,000,000.

Governments opened dull, firm, and more active. Later in the day there were slight advances in 6s of 1881, 5-20s of '64 and '65, new '67s and '68s.

Stocks firm. The opening became active and strong, and at the close was particularly so in Lake Shore and Wabash.

The rate for money early in the day was 7 per cent. Later the market was firm at 6 per cent.

State bonds dull and steady; new South Carolinas active.

Sterling	108¾	New	112⅞
Coupe, '81	116⅞	Coupe, '67	113⅞
Coupe, '62	114⅝	Coupe, '68	113⅞
Coupe, '64	114⅝	10-40s	110⅝
Coupe, '65	114⅝	Currency 6s	111
State bonds:			
Missouris	93¾	Virginias, old	65
Tennessees, old	68	N. Carolinas, old	37
Tennessees, new	68	N. Carolinas, new	19
Virginias, new	63		
Stocks closed:			
Canton	[illegible]	Rock Island	108¾
W. U. T.	61¾	N. J. C.	[illegible]
Quicksilver	12¾	St. Paul	[illegible]
Mariposa	[illegible]	St. Paul, preferred	78¾
Mariposa, preferred	14	Wabash	63¾
Adams Express	78	Wabash, preferred	[illegible]
Wells & Fargo	55	Fort Wayne	96
American	68	Terre Haute	16
U. S.	[illegible]	Terre Haute, preferred	38
Pacific Mail	[illegible]	C. & A.	[illegible]
N. Y. Central	[illegible]	C. & A., preferred	[illegible]
N. Y. Central scrip	[illegible]	Ohio & Miss.	44
Erie	28¾	C. C. & C.	[illegible]
Erie, preferred	[illegible]	C., B. & Q.	[illegible]
Harlem	120	Lake Shore	[illegible]
Harlem, preferred	[illegible]	Indiana Central	17¾
Reading	[illegible]	Illinois Central	[illegible]
M. C.	[illegible]	Union Pacific	[illegible]
Pittsburgh	[illegible]	U. P. bonds	[illegible]
Northwestern	[illegible]	Central Pacific bonds	101¼
Northwestern, pfd	[illegible]		

New York Live Stock Market.

New York, Oct. 30.—Total beeves, 6,200, with 5,100 to-day, 250 cars at Communipaw, 97 at One Hundredth street, 188 at Weehawken. Everything was sold off clear, and the market has advanced fully half a cent per pound. Thin or wholesale lots are ¼c higher. Weather clear and cool, and finds a comparatively bare dead meat market. All were Texans to-day. Only eight car loads went direct to slaughterers. They and other thin stock brought 8@9 1-4c; medium cattle, 10 1-4c; good, 11@11 1-2c; prime to extra, 12@13 1-2c. Only about 20 of choice Illinois steers, av 8 1-2 cwt, sold at the latter price. The following sales were made: 7 cwt, at 10@11c; 7 cars Kentucky, 8 cwt, 10 1-2 11 1-c; 4 cars this State, 6 1-8 cwt, 9 1-4c. The market closed early and strong, averaging 10 1-3c.

Sheep—Total 30,000, with 9,700 received to-day. This light run makes a stronger market, especially for lambs, which are worth 6 1-2@8c, at extremes, few selling above 7½c. Sheep are worth 4½c, and, if something fine, the price reaches 6⅛@6¼c. A car of Canada, 174 lb, sold at the latter price; 2 cars Indiana, 115 lbs, 6c; car little Ohios, 67 lbs, 4⅛c; car 97 lbs, 5¾c; car 93 lb Canada lambs, 7¼c.

Hogs—56,000, or the largest receipts we ever had. There were 16,000 to-day, and the advance in everything else, with just the finest weather, fails to advance them. Live worth 4¾@5¼c; city slaughtered at 5¾@6c; country dressed come in freely, and sell at 6@6¼c, the latter for little pigs.

New York Dry Goods Market.

New York, Oct. 30.—The dry goods market is without animation, but is generally steady for staple fabrics, while everything of a perishable character, if forced to sale, has been sold at reduced rates, notwithstanding the extreme prices prevalent for raw material. We quote: Stark A brown sheetings, 13c, and brown drills, 13½c; do bleached do, 14½c; Pequot A brown sheetings, 14c; Pepperell E do, 13¼c; do R, 13½c; do O, 11¾c; do N, 12½c; do 7-4, 25c; do 8-4, do 30c; do 9-4 do, 32½c; do 10-4 do, 37½c; do 11-4 do, 40c; do 8-4 bleached do, 35c; do 9-4 do, 40c; do 10-4 do, 45c. [illegible] A, bleached muslin, 18c; Slatersville do, 15c; Manville do, 20c; Maxwell do, 18c; Nashua E, do, 16c; Pacific Mills, and other leading makes of fancy prints are more salable at 11½c; Freeman's sell at 10c; Arnold's, 9¼a10c; Park Mills' Essays, 22½a40c, as to quality; 6-cord spool cotton, best makes, 80c for regular, and 40c for 3-cord.

Herkimer County Dairy Market.

Little Falls, N. Y., Oct. 31.—The cheese trade at Little Falls, for the week ending October 31, was somewhat duller than usual, with a slight decline in prices. Prices ranged as follows: Fancy, 13c; fine, 13¼c; good, 12 to 12½c; ordinary, 10c.

About 3,200 boxes of factory cheese were offered, but the decline in prices made a dull market, and a good many factory men did not make sales.

We report the following sales: Walker, 13¼c; West Schuyler, 13¼c; Waterville, 13½c; Norway, 13¼c; Nichols, 13½c; Newport, 13¼c; Newville, 13¾c; Kern, 13¾c; Hill, 13¼c; Old Fairfield, 13¼c.

A few lots of butter were on delivery. Prices ranged from 20 to 28c.

At Fort Plain, about 3,800 boxes of factory cheese were offered, but about 1,500 boxes changed hands. Prices ranged at from 13¼ to 13½c.

Farm dairies sold for from 11½ to 13c.

The weather up to October 31 has been very dry, but considerable rain has fallen since then, which, if it continues for any length of time, will be of great benefit to the country.

Foreign Markets.

London, Oct. 30—Evening.—Consols, 93⅞ for money; 93 for account. Bonds of '62, 91¼; '65, 91¼; '67, 93; 10-40s, 90¼.

Paris, Oct. 30.—Rentes, 57f. 60c.

Antwerp, Oct. 30.—Refined petroleum, 49.

Liverpool, Oct. 30—Evening.—Cotton steady; middling upland, 9¾@9⅞d; Orleans, 9⅞@10d; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 3,000 bales.

Cheese, 59s.

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

Milwaukee, Oct. 30.—Breadstuffs—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat, lower; No. 2, 1.21 1-2a1.22; No. 1, 1.24 1-2. Oats steady; No. 2, 30 1-2c. Corn, quiet; No. 2, 49c. Rye, lower; No. 1, 61c. Barley, steady; No. 2, 58 1-2c.

Provisions—Dull.

Receipts—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 60,000 bu.

Shipments—Flour, 24,000 brls; wheat, 102,000 bu.

Freights—To Buffalo, 9½c; to Oswego, 15c.

NEW YORK.

New York, Oct. 30.—Cotton in fair demand and higher; middling upland, 19c.

Breadstuffs—Flour, dull; receipts, 34,000 brls; super Western and State, $6.10@6.40; common to good, $6.70@7.00; good to choice, $6.75@7.40; white wheat extra, $7.10@7.50; extra Ohio, $6.90@7.50; St. Louis, $7.25@9.40. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Wheat dull; receipts, 315,000 bu; No. 1 spring, $1.54@1.54; winter red Western, $1.56@1.63; amber [illegible]; white, 1.56a1.75; extra [illegible]; amber Indiana, $1.70. Rye nominally 90c for Western. Barley heavy; Bay of Quinte, $1.03; State, 75c. Malt quiet. Corn dull and lower; receipts, 79,000 bu; Western mixed, 70@71c. Oats dull and lower; receipts, 131,000 bu; Western and Ohio, 50@52c.

[illegible]

Groceries—Coffee dull; Rio, 16½@20c. Sugar steady; fair to good refining, 9¼@9½c. Molasses [illegible]. Rice, 7½@7¾c.

Petroleum—Crude 18c; refined, 25c.

Turpentine—Quiet at 57½@58c.

Provisions—Pork active; mess, 12.50; prime, 9.50 @10.00; new mess, 12.75; [illegible] for November and December, 12.50 for January. [illegible]

[illegible]

Whiskey lower at 94c.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Oct. 30.—Cotton dull and prices are nominal at 17½@18c for middling.

Breadstuffs—Flour quiet and unchanged; super winter, [illegible]; extra winter, [illegible]. Wheat demand for fall grades; [illegible] Corn dull and unchanged; mixed on track, [illegible]. Oats dull but unchanged. Rye firmer; No. 2, 68@69c.

Whiskey—Dull, and prices a shade lower; 90c.

Tobacco—Lower and unchanged.

Provisions—Pork quiet and unchanged; mess, [illegible]. Bacon firm; shoulders 7½c; clear rib sides [illegible], full clear, [illegible]. Lard unchanged; 9@9½c for choice tierce.

Cattle—Unchanged; Texan, [illegible]; native, [illegible].

Hogs—Moving freely at [illegible].

Receipts—3,000 brls flour; 30,000 bu wheat, 15,000 bu oats; 17,000 bu rye, 4,000 bu barley. Hogs, 1,000; cattle, 2,000.

TOLEDO.

Toledo, Oct. 30.—Breadstuffs—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull and prices have declined late; amber Michigan, 1.48a1.48 1-4; No. 1 red, 1.49 1-2a1.41; No. 2 do, 1.38a1.38 1-4; No. 3 do, 1.30; rejected do, 1.21. Corn dull, and prices have declined late; high mixed, 55 1-2c; new, 54c; low mixed, 54 1-4c; new, 54c; white, 58 1-2c. Oats dull but unchanged.

Clover Seed—Steady, with moderate demand at 6.00.

Freights—Steady; 5 1-4a5 3-4c to Buffalo, and 10c to Oswego.

Receipts—2,000 brls flour; 38,000 bu wheat; 33,000 bu oats; 6,000 bu rye.

Shipments—4,000 brls flour; 36,000 bu wheat; 45,000 bu oats; 25,000 bu rye.

NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, Oct. 30.—Breadstuffs—Flour dull; superfine jobbing, 6.60; XX 6.75; XXX 7.00a7.12½. Corn quiet; new soft yellow, 69½c; new yellow mixed and white, 68a69c; old white, 80c. Bran dull and lower at $1.60.

Hay—dull; prime, $22.50; choice, $23.50.

Provisions—Pork quiet but firm; mess held at 13.25. Bacon quiet at 8¼a9½a10½c. Hams, nothing doing. Lard, tierce, 10½c; keg, 11c.

Groceries—Sugar in good demand; inferior, 7½c; good common, 9½c; fair, 10@10½c; white, 11½c. Molasses in good demand; fair, 56½@60c; good, 57@60c; prime, 60@63c; choice, 63@65c. Coffee scarce and advancing; fair, 18¼@19c; good, 19½@19¾c; prime, 20@20½c.

Monetary—Sterling, 20½; sight, ⅜ discount; gold, 112.

Cotton—Firmer; sales, 4,350 bales; good ordinary, 17¾c; low middling, 17¾@18c; middling, 18½c. Receipts, 3,161 bales.

Whiskey—Scarce at 97c@$1.04½.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

Knights of Pythias.

The members of Dauntless Lodge, No. 20 K. of P., are ordered to meet at No. 209 West Washington-st., Room 7, this (Tuesday) evening, Oct. 31, for reorganization and appointment of Relief Committee.

IRA BROWN,
P. C., in charge of Lodge.

Masonic.

There will be a meeting of the members of Miriam Chapter, No. 1, O. E. S., at the house of Wm. Peters, No. 161 West Twelfth st., on Tuesday evening, Oct. 31. By order of the W. P.

Masonic.

The members of Van Rensselaer Grand Lodge Perfection, A. and A. Rite, are requested to send their present P. O. address to the Secretary at 213 Park av. By order of the T. P. G. M.

J. B. SLIGHTER, Sec'y.

DRY GOODS.

Largest Millinery and Fancy Dry Goods House in the City!

MAYHON, DALY & CO.,

Importers,

Michigan-av., bet. Monroe & Adams-sts.,

HAVE A FULL STOCK OF

Bergmann's Worsteds, Germantown Wools,

AND ALL ARTICLES PERTAINING TO A FULL STOCK OF

Fancy Dry Goods.

ALSO, A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

MILLINERY GOODS.

We have just received a large invoice of our famous brand of "AAAA" cord-edge RIBBONS.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Departments,

Are now open at 636 WEST LAKE-ST., where they will offer for a few days, previous to removal, a large lot of fine Black and Colored SILKS, PAISLEY SHAWLS, rich DRESS GOODS, Black ALPACAS, and MOHAIRS, SILKS VELVETS, BROADCLOTHS, BEAVERS, CASSIMERES, &c. Some of the above goods were slightly damaged in moving the morning of the fire, and will be sold at a great sacrifice.

BUSINESS CARDS.

BOOTS & SHOES,

Doggett, Bassett & Hills'

HEADQUARTERS AT

552 WABASH AV.,

corner Harmon court, are now receiving a new stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

And are prepared to supply customers.

HADLEY BROTHERS,

Wholesale and Retail

BOOKSELLERS,

738 State-st., near Sixteenth.

A full stock of Books and Stationery on hand. Orders promptly filled.

HATS, CAPS,

And Furnishing Goods.

SMITH & McCARTHY

Have just opened at 133 Madison-st., a choice stock of Hats, Caps, and Furnishing Goods. Give them a call, and they will show you goods to please you.

HATS, CAPS, AND FURS.

J. A. SMITH & CO.,

Formerly 98 State-st., have opened their new store at

513 WABASH-AV.,

Where they are now receiving a splendid stock of Hats, and other goods in their line, and will soon open a large stock of Fur Goods, to be sold at low prices.

C. McLennan,

CITY AND COUNTY SURVEYOR,

Office, southwest corner Clark and Adams sts.

Having been actively engaged for the past number of years in the survey of city property, is now prepared to determine the boundaries of all property entrusted to him with accuracy, and beyond the possibility of doubt. Copies of plats of all surveys made by Frost & McLennan furnished at cost of tracing.

C. M. Henderson,

WHOLESALE BOOTS AND SHOES.

Are now open for business on Michigan-av., corner Congress-st., second door north of Michigan-av. Hotel [illegible]. We are building a factory on the corner of Clark and Twentieth sts., and shall be ready to fill orders for the celebrated Henderson Boots after the 15th of November.

C. M. HENDERSON & CO.

Wilson, Martin & Montgomery,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

479 Wabash av.

Ezra A. Cook & Co.,

Engravers, steam printers, lithographers, and manufacturing stationers, formerly at 68 LaSalle st., are now established at Nos. 21, 23 and 273 North Clinton st. [illegible] ready to fill orders for anything in our line. [illegible]

EZRA A. COOK & CO.

John Davison,

OAKUM MANUFACTURER,

and Dealer in Cordage, Tackle Blocks, Chains, Anchors, Oil, [illegible] South Market st. Oakum Works, corner [illegible] and Kinzie sts.

Dr. M. W. Sherwood,

Dentist, formerly of 75 and 77 Lombard Block, is pleased to announce that he has survived the fire, and from this date will receive his patients and friends at 479 Wabash av. Vitalized air given, and teeth extracted without pain.

October 31, 1871.

Chapin & Gore,

Wholesale dealers in imported wines and liquors, fine whiskies and cigars. Also have a large stock of domestics, all sizes, at 149 Twenty-second st., Chicago, Ill.

HOGAN & TANSEY,
BOOK & JOB PRINTERS,
229 WEST MADISON ST.

[illegible]

INSURANCE.

WILLIAMSBURGH
CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

BROOKLYN, L. I.,

Oct. 31, 1871.

Cash Capital,	$250,000
Cash Surplus,	250,000
Gross Assets,	$500,000
Losses in the great Chicago Fire,	70,000
Net Cash Assets,	$430,000

The great fire occurred on the 8th and 9th days of October. On the 11th following, a meeting of the Committee on Claims and Losses, convened by the President, unanimously passed a resolution authorizing him to telegraph to Chicago that all losses sustained by the Company, as soon as adjusted, would be settled by Sight Drafts, without deducting the sixty days' interest. Agreeably to these instructions, James R. Bame, Esq., Adjuster for the Company, is engaged in adjusting its losses with all reasonable despatch, drawing on the Company at sight as fast as their liability can be ascertained. By refusing to take advantage of the sixty-day clause in their Policy, the Company virtually donates over $1,000 to our suffering citizens—an example worthy of imitation by wealthy Companies, whose losses are light compared to their assets.

This sterling old Company, by adhering to the principle of an adequate rate for the risk assumed, is enabled to afford undoubted indemnity to its patrons.

The following figures give some idea of the management of the "WILLIAMSBURGH":

Total premiums received from the organization of the Company, in 1853, to Jan. 1, 1871,

$2,216,392.

Total losses paid from organization to Jan. 1, 1871,

$1,308,334.

DIRECTORS.

EDWARD DRIGGS, Collector of City of Brooklyn.
EDWIN BEERS, Lumber, Conklin, Bee & Burn.
RICHARD TEN EYCK, Corner South Fourth and Third sts.
NATHANIEL BRIGGS, Shipping Merchant, New York.
SAMUEL M. MEEKER, Lawyer, Brooklyn.
C. W. COOPER, Glue Manufacturer, Brooklyn.
WILLIAM COOPER, Glue Manufacturer, Brooklyn.
JAMES M. WATERBURY, President Houston Street Ferry Company.
RICHARD BERRY, President Tradesmen's Bank, New York.
NICHOLAS WYCKOFF, President First National Bank, Brooklyn.
DANIEL MAUJER, Paints, &c., Grand st., Williamsburgh.
WILLIAM MARSHALL, L. Waterbury & Co., New York.
JOHN I. VAN ALST, Merchant, Newport, L. I.
JAMES BULGER, Machinist, 613 North Second st.
GEORGE KITCHING, Master Dry Dock, New York.
ABRAHAM VANDERVOORT, Farmer, Bushwick, L. I.
MARTIN G. JOHNSON, Surveyor, Jamaica, L. I.
JOHN C. DEBEVOISE, Farmer, Newtown, L. I.
FRANCIS DUBOIS, Watches, 30 Fulton st., New York.
JOSEPH WILDE, Samuel Wilde's Sons, Dutch st., New York.
FREDERICK FRIES, Brewer, Williamsburgh.
JOHN H. HOLDEN, Iron Merchant, New York.
ECKFORD WEBB, Shipbuilder, Greenpoint, L. I.
ANDREW CUNNINGHAM, Flour, 12 Water st., New York.
JOHN BABES, Flour, Montrose av.
ADAM SCHLEGEL, Montrose av.
JOHN BROACH, Cashier Williamsburgh Savings Bank.
I. BAMBER, Paints, 37 Broadway, Brooklyn.
MARSHALL S. DRIGGS, M. S. Driggs & Co., 772 South st., New York.
HENRY G. LAW, Willow Ware, &c., Fulton st., New York.

EDMUND DRIGGS, Pres.
JOHN H. NOTT, Sec'y.
N. W. MESEROLE, Ass't Sec'y.
WM. H. BROWN, Ass't Sec'y.

N. R. WHITTLESEY, JESSE WATSON, Jr., Surveyors.

All classes of property insured against loss by fire at current rates.

BRANCH OFFICE IN CHICAGO,
231 Michigan-av.,

Nearly Opposite Merchants' National Bank.

DAN M. BOWMAR, Manager.

STAR
Fire Insurance COMPANY
OF NEW YORK CITY.

Cash Assets Oct. 25, 1871,

$328,000.

NO LOSSES IN CHICAGO

Offers undoubted security, and insures first-class property at moderate rates.

TEALL & FISHER, Agts.,
70 South Canal-st.

The Manhattan Insurance Company.

Supreme Court, Alexander M. C. Smith et al. against The Manhattan Insurance Company.

Notice is hereby given that by an order made in the above entitled action, the undersigned has been appointed Receiver of all the property, funds, and effects of the Manhattan Insurance Company, and that—

1. All persons indebted to the said company are required, on or before November [illegible], 1871, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the office of the Receiver, No. 62 Wall st., in the city of New York, to render an account of [illegible] sums of money owing by them respectively to such company, and to pay the same.

2. Any persons having in their possession any property or effects of said company are required to deliver the same to the said Receiver, at his said office, on or before the day above named.

3. All creditors of said company are required to deliver their respective accounts and demands against said company, to the said Receiver, at the place above named, on or before December 15, 1871, at 10 o'clock a. m.

4. All persons holding any open or unexpired contract of said company, are required to present the same to said Receiver, in writing and in detail, on or before the 15th day of December, 1871, at his office, No. 62 Wall st., in the city of New York.

Dated New York, October 24, 1871.

CHAUNCEY BEDELL, Receiver.

Barney, Butler & Parsons, Attorneys for Receiver, No. 111 Broadway, New York city.

THE REPUBLIC
LIFE INSURANCE COMP'Y

Notifies all policy holders that have lost their policies by the fire that new ones can be procured by calling at the office of the Company, which will be found at 324 WEST MONROE-ST., until the Company's building can be rebuilt, which is being pushed forward as fast as possible.

Policy holders having premiums falling due in October or November will please call at the office and pay without delay, and save their policies. The record of policies [illegible].

J. V. FARWELL, Pres.

G. E. MOORE, Sec'y.

Office Teutonia Insurance Company,

OF CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Nos. 45 and 47 South Canal st. (up stairs) Room No. 1. Parties having claims against this company will please call as soon as possible.

N. S. TIFFANY & CO., General Agents.

ALL POLICY HOLDERS

In the Great Western Insurance Company, who have met with loss, are requested to have their papers properly prepared at once. They will soon be paid in full.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

PHŒNIX TRUNK WORKS

131 West Randolph st., and [illegible] Madison st.

GEO. W. FLAVELL, [illegible]

(Formerly of Clark st. and [illegible] Lake st.)

A large line of trunks, valises, bags, [illegible] satchels, traveling bags, &c. [illegible] Trunk Manufactory [illegible] establishment of its kind [illegible] ORDERS SOLICITED.

SALT! CEMENT!

Full Stocks on hand. Orders filled promptly.

HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER,

Office temporarily at [illegible] South Canal st.

TRANSPORTATION And Insurance.

CHARLES E. CHASE & CO., [illegible]

[illegible]

STOVES.

Our warehouses were not burned, [illegible] Boston and Albany, and instead of [illegible] reduced our prices to wholesale [illegible] Illuminator Base burners, and [illegible]

TILLOTSON [illegible]

Corner Michigan-av. and [illegible]

DYHRENFURTH COLLEGE

Educational College for boys, Ladies [illegible] Business College.

will be reopened November 1, at the [illegible]

AURORA TURNER HALL,

corner Milwaukee av and Second st., [illegible] tinued on the same system, with the [illegible] branches as heretofore, and all [illegible] All former students [illegible]

ERIE & PACIFIC DESPATCH.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Freight for all points in Kansas, Colorado, and the Western Territories, received and [illegible] Chicago, Alton & St. Louis, [illegible] Quincy Railroads. [illegible]

C. E. DENNY, Agent.

THE REPUBLIC

Life Insurance Company

Has already a large force at work [illegible] building 159, 161 and 163 LaSalle st., [illegible] have it ready for occupation by the [illegible] The floors are to be made with iron [illegible] arches, and increased attention [illegible] walls. Banks, Insurance Companies, [illegible] parties wishing good accommodation [illegible] with vaults finished [illegible] Monroe st., corner of [illegible]

JOHN V. FARWELL, President.
C. W. KELLOGG, Vice President.
PAUL CORNELL, [illegible]
G. E. MOORE, Secretary.

Eagle Iron Foundry,

(Established in 1831.)

Samuel J. Creswell, Jr.,

812, 814, 816 and 818 Race st.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Iron Fronts, Stairs, Girders, Lintels, Columns, &c., &c. Light and heavy Water Pipe, Bank [illegible] Doors, Bake, and Bakers' Oven Castings, &c. [illegible] logue of all descriptions.

COAL.

Having replenished our stock of Hard and Soft Coal, we are now prepared to deliver on short notice. All orders by mail will be promptly attended to.

[illegible]

238 Van Buren-st., corner State.

For Lease.

Wanted—A tenant for a brick warehouse, about to be erected on Illinois street, near Cass st., North [illegible] feet by 100. Address, for three days, [illegible] Buren st.

ST. JAMES HOTEL.

Located corner of Clark and Polk-sts., [illegible] rooms, furnished in the best style of any hotel in the West.

NO ADVANCE IN PRICE.

Ask for busses for the NEW ST. JAMES HOTEL.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the name of "Chicago Card Company" is hereby dissolved. [illegible] who assume the liabilities, and are [illegible] collect the assets of the late firm.

A. CHAFFEE, D. FARRAND HENRY.

Chicago, Oct. 30, 1871.

All Policy Holders

In the Commercial, Republic, Merchants' [illegible] Fireman's Insurance Companies, of Chicago, are requested to call at Rooms 2 and 3, No. [illegible] as soon as possible.

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

To those of our customers who have been obliged to buy Clothing for the past [illegible] weeks in St. Louis, Cincinnati, [illegible] St. Paul, Dubuque, St. Joseph, and other inferior markets, we desire to state that we have rented the old Second Presbyterian Church, corner Wabash av. and Washington-st., which we are now roofing [illegible] of it as good a store as circumstances will permit. We shall take immediate steps to fill this store with a more desirable stock than ever before exhibited by us, and shall do our whole duty in re-establishing the reputation that this market has always sustained of being the best clothing market in the country.

We thank our customers generally for their very prompt remittances, and assure them of our intention to make our stock second to none in America.

Chas. P. Kellogg & Co.

ATTENTION CONSIGNEES!

The Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis R. R. Co.,

(Formerly Great Eastern.)

Having used every exertion to induce consignees to move their property, thus relieving the depots [illegible] care of the company, HEREBY NOTIFY all concerned, that goods and property, not [illegible] hours from receipt of notice, will be [illegible] expense and risk of owner.

CHAS. E. [illegible]

Chicago, October 30, 1871.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

All parties owning ground in the burned district who have heretofore been supplied with water from the Water Works, are hereby notified to shut off the water from their service pipes on such ground, either at the street cock or by folding back the pipes at some [illegible] as possible.

This is absolutely necessary to prevent [illegible] waste of water, and to give the necessary supply [illegible]

J. McARTHUR,
W. H. CARTER,
R. PRINDIVILLE,
Board of Public Works.

Notice of Partnership.

The undersigned have this day [illegible] ship, under the firm name of [illegible] Printers, at 239 West Madison st. [illegible] Chicago.

Oct. 30, 1871.

RICHARD [illegible]
JOHN E. [illegible]

Warrantee Deeds,

TRUST DEEDS AND LEASES

Can be obtained from

FIELD, KING & CO., 449 [illegible]

BANKING.

THE

German National Bank

Capital, - - $500,000.

ALSO, THE

German Savings Bank

Capital, - - $200,000.

With FIRE-PROOF VAULTS, are [illegible] large and spacious offices [illegible]

No. 16 Canal-st.,

Between Randolph and Lake sts. [illegible] PARED to serve the public as before [illegible]

Drafts and Letters of Credit on Europe.

BRANCH OFFICE, 633 Wabash av. [illegible]

HENRY GREENEBAUM, [illegible]

The Prairie State Loan and Trust Co.,

95 W. Randolph-st., cor. Jefferson.

[illegible]

E. R. MEYERS, Cashier.